

FBI File: Greensboro Massacre (Nov 3, 1979)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: CHARLOTTE OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CHARLOTTE DATE: 11/14/79 PERIOD: 11/3/79 - 11/13/79

TITLE OF CASE:
 CHANGED:
 [REDACTED]
 FUGITIVE (A):
 [REDACTED] aka

REPORT MADE BY:
 SA [REDACTED] ref: b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE:
 CIVIL RIGHTS (A)

(Title continued on page 2.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-5-84 BY SP2 TAP/c

Title is marked "Changed" to include complete names of subjects under arrest for murder and names of victims who were either killed or wounded on 11/3/79. Title previously carried as "UNSUBS; WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION; KU KLUX KLAN; SHOOTING INCIDENT, GREENSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1979."

REFERENCES:

Charlotte teletype to Bureau dated 11/3/79
 Charlotte teletype to Bureau dated 11/6/79,
 which indicated the code word "GREENKIL"
 would be utilized in this investigation.

- P -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS
CONVIC.	PRIVILEGE DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							YES NO

APPROVED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

44-81521-1118

- COPIES MADE:
- ⑥ - Bureau
 - 1 - USA, MDNC, Greensboro, N.C.
 - 1 - New York (Info)
 - 1 - Richmond
 - 4 - Charlotte
 (3 - 44-3527)
 (1 - 100-12202)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By
7-270				
2-300				
1-720				

Notations

[redacted] then returned to the Greensboro FBI Office and, after viewing a series of photographs, identified the following individuals who assembled at the residence of [redacted] on U. S. 220 in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and thereafter participated in a motor caravan on Everitt Street where members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) were assembling for a demonstration:

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted],
identified as the Nazi Party leader.

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted];
[redacted] called him [redacted].

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted].

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted].

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted].

[redacted],
Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted].

[redacted] indicated that he was in the lead vehicle of the caravan described as a tan Ford double-cab pickup, driven by [redacted]; and he could only identify the second vehicle as a light-colored newer car. He could furnish no further information as to the identities of other vehicles or occupants that participated in the caravan.

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Date of transcription 11/7/79

[redacted] was advised of his rights as contained on a Rights and Waiver Form read to him. [redacted] advised that even though he completed the 9th grade, he could not read or write and as a result, each point on the rights and waiver form was read and explained to him to the point where he indicated that he completely understood his rights and thereafter executed by his signature the waiver of rights. [redacted] was also advised he was to be interviewed concerning the Klan and National Socialist Party and the Workers Viewpoint Organization confrontation and shoot-out which resulted in four deaths in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] advised that he is a member of the National Socialist Party - American Nazi Party in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that his father-in-law, [redacted] is also a member. He stated that for the past few weeks he had been hearing and seeing the TV news broadcasts by the "Communists" that they wanted to kill the Klan and that they were having a demonstration and rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, Saturday, and he, therefore, decided to go to Greensboro and watch the Communists have their rally. He stated that he traveled from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to Greensboro, North Carolina, with his father-in-law, [redacted], who was driving his own vehicle and accompanying them on the trip was also [redacted] who he identified as being a stepson to [redacted], whose true name is [redacted] and [redacted] stated that all of those individuals are members of the Winston-Salem organization of the National Socialist Party. [redacted] also described [redacted] vehicle as being an older model Ford automobile.

[redacted] stated that upon their arrival in Greensboro, they went to a house located off the interstate in Greensboro and he had no idea where this house was located inasmuch as he is not familiar with Greensboro at all. He stated that there were a lot of people and vehicles at the house when he arrived.

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by SA [redacted]:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

[redacted] stated that at no time did he see any guns in anyone's possession or vehicle while at the house and at no time did he hear anyone make any statements that guns should be taken to the "Communist" demonstration. He stated that after being at the house for some time, [redacted] and [redacted] went to a store and before they returned, the caravan had loaded up and proceeded from the house to the rally site. Since [redacted] had taken [redacted] vehicle he [redacted] and [redacted] got into a station wagon with two other men. [redacted] described this vehicle as being an older model white station wagon and identified the two individuals in this vehicle besides himself and [redacted] as [redacted] and [redacted], both members of the National Socialist Party from Raleigh, North Carolina.

The caravan pulled out from the assembly point prior to [redacted] and [redacted] returning, however, he [redacted] noticed that [redacted] and [redacted] caught up with the caravan en route and pulled into line.

[redacted] stated inasmuch as he was not familiar with Greensboro at all, he had no idea as to where the Communist rally was going to be held, however, upon approaching an area he noticed a large number of demonstrators and as the caravan went by the demonstrators, they began kicking the cars, hitting the cars, and yelling obscenities. He stated that the car in which he was riding stopped and he observed the demonstrators beating on cars and attempting to pull the drivers out of the cars. He stated he then heard shots and he immediately got back into his car and they left the scene. [redacted] and [redacted], the driver and front seat passenger in the vehicle, immediately took him and [redacted] back to [redacted] house in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and upon arrival there, he noticed that [redacted] was there, however, he did not see [redacted] nor did he see [redacted] car. [redacted] stated that inasmuch as they went directly from Greensboro to Winston-Salem, evidently [redacted], driving [redacted] car, and accompanied by [redacted] must have driven faster inasmuch as they beat them back to Winston-Salem. [redacted] stated he immediately called his wife who came over to [redacted] house and picked him up and he then went home.

[redacted] stated that at no time was he able to recognize anyone shooting any firearms at the demonstration site on either side and at no time did he ever possess or shoot a firearm at the demonstration scene.

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The following description and identification was obtained from interview and observation:

Name:	[REDACTED]
Address:	[REDACTED] Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth:	[REDACTED]
Height:	[REDACTED]
Weight:	[REDACTED]
Hair:	[REDACTED]
Eyes:	[REDACTED]
Social Security Number:	[REDACTED]
Employment:	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Morganton, North Carolina

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979
Date of transcription

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[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and of the scope of the current investigation. [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Officer [redacted], of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, Criminal Investigation Division. [redacted] was advised of his rights and thereafter executed a Greensboro Police Department Advice and Waiver Form provided by Officer [redacted] indicated that he understood all of his rights and executed the Waiver Form and specifically stated that he did not want an attorney present and would freely make a statement as to his activities on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] stated that he knew [redacted] of Greensboro, North Carolina, for many years dating back to the time that [redacted] was a member of the Klan. [redacted] stated that he had joined the Klan back in the 1960's but had not paid dues or been to any meetings since he was wounded in Vietnam and lost his leg. He said that he was active in the Klan prior to his service and that he knew [redacted] from this time. He continued by saying that [redacted] was in touch with him from time to time and that ten days ago [redacted] approached him about the possibility of using his property located at [redacted] as a meeting place and parking place for Klan members who were going to attend a communist march in Greensboro. [redacted] said that [redacted] told him there may be approximately one hundred guys coming and that they were going to park the cars at [redacted], with his permission, and organize into groups in lesser cars to proceed to the march area in order to harass the communists. [redacted] stated that he talked to [redacted] on November 2, 1979, and stated that, if he were not at home, he would leave the key for [redacted] so that the house could be used and the cars parked in the lot. [redacted] said that he planned to go out of town to visit his wife, who at this time is separated from him. He said that he wanted to visit his wife to try to get things straightened

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Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/5/79

out and also to see his baby girl. [] indicated that [] told him that the people would be arriving early on November 3, 1979, and that, in order for them to find the right location, he was to display a large Confederate flag and an American flag on poles in his yard. [] said that [] told him to put the flags out the night before so that they could find the place easily.

[] indicated that, at 4:30 A. M. on November 3, 1979, two men came to his house and stated that they were part of the group organizing for the demonstration. He said he did not know these individuals but that one of them was named [] and the other one's name was unknown. He said that, at about 8:30 or 9:00 A. M., [] came to the residence and that, between 9:15 and 10:30 A. M., the rest of the individuals arrived. He said that there were a total of 50 or 60 individuals and that this number included some women.

At about 10:30 A. M., the cars were lined up, and he said some other guy, whom he did not know, took over and gave orders as to who would ride in what car and what car would be lined up where. He said that a pickup truck was put in the front with a CB radio and that [] rode in this vehicle and that a yellow van was placed as the last car, and it also had a CB radio and that this way they could keep the line intact. [] stated that he heard some of the people there say that they were Nazis and that he believes they were from Winston-Salem. He said that the others were Klan members and that they had come from Charlotte and from somewhere in the mountains. He said that, while cars were lined up, they put five or six individuals in each car or truck. He then said that they drove to a place near Route 29 and that they went over to the ramp near Interstate 85 and parked for a short while. [] indicated that he was in the third car, which was his own personal vehicle, a 1972 Pontiac, yellow with a brown top. He said that his car was placed third in line and that [] was in the pickup truck, which was the first car in line. He said that they waited at the side of the road for a while and they waited for someone else to join them, but these other individuals never showed up. [] indicated

that in his vehicle were four other individuals, three in the back seat and one in the front; but he did not know who they were or what their names were.

[] stated that, when they left the area at Interstate 85, they drove directly to the area where the marchers were organizing and that, when they started to drive through toward the stop sign at the end of the road, a guy with a yellow hat who was a white male kicked his car on the left side. He said that another white male hit his car with a sign and that a black male hit his car with his fist. He said that, after they did this to his car, they went down the line to the next car and so on. Shortly after this occurred, [] said that he heard a pop, pop, pop. He said that he heard what he thought were five or six shots, and he thought that somebody was shooting in the air in order to scare the marchers.

[] then said that the lead truck moved forward and turned to the right and that the other car followed. He said that he also drove up to the road and left the area and that two other cars behind him turned but they dispersed in a way that he did not see where they went. He said he did not see the others and he went down to Lee Street and back to his house. He said that, upon arriving at his house, he heard from the others at the house that four individuals had been killed at the location. He said that, when he arrived at his house, the four individuals in his car got out and got into their own cars and left the area. [] said that, when everyone left his house, he also left after staying there approximately fifteen minutes. He said that, when he left, three cars remained and that one car was still there as of November 3, 1979. He described this car as a dark green LTD Ford. [] indicated that, when he left, he went to the liquor store and was gone approximately 45 minutes. When he got back, the area was clear except for the one green Ford LTD. He then went home after purchasing Vodka at the liquor store and drank some and watched television. He said that he watched the television news and there became aware of what transpired at the march location.

[] stated that, at the time of the staging before the Klansmen and Nazis moved to the communist demonstration area, he saw in his house individuals with weapons. He said that he saw one rifle in a case leaned against his fireplace and that a pump shotgun was also seen in his house. He said he saw what he thought was a .44 Magnum pistol and that one of the guys from Winston-Salem, whom he did not know and could not describe, had a .32 caliber automatic pistol in his pocket. He said that the guy with the .44 Magnum had a beard and long hair. [] said that the only weapon in his car was a bowie knife which one of the passengers carried.

[] also said that some of the individuals talked about going to the demonstration and teaching the communists a lesson and that a few talked about whipping some "goddamn nigger ass."

[] indicated that one individual was giving orders and organizing the group and stated that they did not want any trouble or violence. Word was also passed that there would be no violence, no robes would be worn, and no uniforms were to be worn either. [] said that the Klan when they met always met with their guns and always carried their guns with them.

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[] indicated that he did not see any guns with the communists or any guns in the hands of the demonstrators who were on the other side when he arrived at the demonstration site.

He added that he saw the news film on Channel 2 at 6:00 P. M. on November 3, 1979, and that he there saw a black male firing a pistol whom he identified as one of the communists.

[] said that he does not know anything else about the incident other than what he has just stated and has not heard from [] or any of the other individuals as of midnight on November 3, 1979.

[] added that his personal vehicle is a 1972 two-door Pontiac which is dark brown over yellow with North Carolina License [].

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and was re-interviewed regarding his participation in the events of November 3, 1979. [redacted] stated that he made a statement on the night of November 3, 1979, which was not entirely correct due to his fear of being arrested and his fear of having been involved in the incident where four people were reported killed. [redacted] was advised that the FBI had testimony and other physical evidence that repudiated his earlier statement and that at this time he was being given a chance to make another statement regarding his knowledge of the events surrounding the confrontation by the Ku Klux Klan and Nazi Party members with the Communist Workers Party people in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. [redacted] was interviewed at his home after being told of the scope of the investigation and he thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that he had recently told what he knew to a reporter with the Charlotte Observer, [redacted], and told that reporter essentially what he told the FBI on the night of November 3, 1979. [redacted] indicated that he was not entirely truthful in his earlier statement and wanted now to make a statement which would indicate his exact knowledge of the events and his participation. [redacted] stated that he stopped by [redacted] house one night approximately two weeks or 10 days prior to November 3, 1979, and talked with [redacted] about what was going to happen at the Communist demonstration. [redacted] told him that some men were coming up to demonstrate against the Communists. He told [redacted] that [redacted] and the men could use his house and property to park the cars and to assemble. [redacted] told him that some men would be coming up the night before and that some would be Klansmen and some would be Nazis. [redacted] cannot remember if he volunteered the use of his house or if [redacted] asked directly if they could use it. He said the reason for the use of the area would be to park the cars so they could redistribute the individuals in fewer cars for the caravan to the Communist demonstration site. [redacted]

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b7cInvestigation on 11/9/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] BO:jat Date dictated 11/9/79

indicated to [] that he might not be there and that if he was not, a key would be left in the flower pot. [] said that he did not plan to be there because he did not want to be involved, but he started drinking that night and when he got drunk, he stayed at his residence and he also did not want [] or [] to think that he was chicken.

[] said that he was told by [] that [] and one other individual would come to his residence that night in order to help get things organized for the demonstration against the Communists the next day. [] indicated that when he got drunk, he sat up most of the night drinking and at approximately 4:30 AM on Saturday, November 3, 1979, [] and two individuals came to his residence. He said one individual who he thought was known as [] (LNU) and had a beard was from Charlotte. He said the other individual who is unknown to him and was clean-shaven was also from Charlotte. The two slept at his house for the rest of the night and [] went home after spending a short time there.

[] said that at about 6:45 he woke the two individuals up and made some coffee. [] said that he spent most of the night drinking and that the two individuals left to get some breakfast. At about 7:00 or 7:30, [] arrived from the Orange Motel, where he had been staying the night before with a woman. [] said that they then made coffee in his kitchen and that shortly after that, a man and wife arrived in a white Ford car with a one-year old baby. He said these people were from the eastern part of North Carolina and he did not know their names or anything about them. Shortly after this, [] returned in his Cadillac, which is a 1970 or 1971 light colored green car, and parked the car behind [] residence. Later as the other people arrived, [] introduced himself to 6 or 7 of them. He said he cannot remember their names or where they were from. He said that during this time he saw some weapons in his residence, one being a pump shotgun leaning against his fireplace, another was a rifle or shotgun in a green case, another was a .32 automatic carried by the individual known only as [], who has a beard, and a .44 magnum pistol carried by the other individual who spent the night at his residence. He said that the house was full, and the yard was full, and that people were coming and going from the cars to the house.

He said he did not overhear any conversations nor did he see any other weapons. [redacted] said the only other individuals that he knew at the house were [redacted] and [redacted], the Grand Dragon from somewhere near Charlotte.

[redacted] said that the individuals who met in the kitchen evidently were planning the demonstration because they had a map that [redacted] had provided them. He said the map showed the parade route that the Communist would take and plans were made to intercept and heckle and harass this demonstration. He said they were going to fill the cars and ride to the area in order to confront the communists. [redacted] stated that in his car were four other individuals who he did not know but described as follows:

1. In the right front seat was an older man, approximately 40 - 45, name unknown, who carried no weapon.
2. In the left rear seat was a young boy, approximately 18 or 19, name unknown, who carried a Bowie knife.
3. A young man, age approximately 30, name unknown, bearded, no weapon.
4. Young man in his 30's, bearded, name unknown, no weapon.

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[redacted] believed that [redacted] and [redacted] were the organizers of the Klan anti-demonstration. He also believed that there were supposed to be some Nazis from Raleigh at the meeting but he did not know which of the individuals were the Nazis and which were the Klan members. He said he was active in the Klan prior to 1968 and does not know any of the new or younger people because he does not participate any longer.

[redacted] then went on to describe the line-up of the vehicles that left his residence in a caravan to intercept the Communist demonstration:

1. Cream colored pick-up truck, belonging to [redacted], occupied by [redacted] and [redacted].
2. A white station wagon, occupied by four men, in the right rear seat was a big heavy-set bearded man who he did not know.

3. [] car, 1972 green Pontiac, driven by [], three individuals in the back, one individual in the front.

4. Pick-up truck directly behind [], described by [] as being a red Chevrolet.

5. White Buick, described by [] as being driven by the guy who had arrived at his house with the young woman and the one-year old baby.

6. Another white Buick owned and operated by [].

7. Unknown vehicle

8. Ford Fairlane, white in color

9. Orange van

[] said that when he left his residence he took his pump shotgun, a Remington model 870 Wing Master, serial number T386389V. He said that he carries this gun most everywhere he goes and took it along because he did not think there would be any trouble but took his gun anyway. He said that when they left his residence, they drove up to the ramp on 220 at I-85 and waited there a short time until they were joined by the white Fairlane which took up a position in the rear of the caravan. Later [] said that on television he saw the Fairlane in front of the van and thinks that maybe after they moved out, they switched places. He said as they moved from the ramp they went directly to the area where the Communists were demonstrating and that they just drove through the area, one behind the other, and that as they passed the Communists, the Communists started hitting and kicking at the cars. He said that a white man with a beard hit his car with a stick and that another kicked his car. He also said that a Black guy hit the roof of his car with his fist. He said that they then moved down the line and hit the other cars in turn and then ran off. [] said that at about this time he heard 5 or 6 shots which sounded to him as being of a small caliber and possibly coming from a pistol. He said he then got scared and thought that the cars behind him were trapped. He said that when he thought they were in trouble, he took his shotgun from the rear seat and stepped out of the left front of his car and fired the shotgun one time into the air. He then heard someone yell,

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"Let's get out of here." He said then he put his pump shotgun in the front seat with the other individual and took off following the cars in front. He said he believes that the shots came from down the street behind him. He said that after he heard them is when he fired and he did not fire the first shot. He said that when he jumped back in his car there was a few seconds hesitation and then they moved out. He heard someone yell, "Get the God damn hell out of here." He said he came straight back to his residence and the individuals in his car got out and got in other cars and departed. He says he cannot remember who the individuals were or what cars they got into nor can he describe the vehicles. He said that the black and white Buick followed him back and that the individuals in it were unknown to him except for the driver who he thought as he had stated previously was the driver of the white Ford who had arrived with the young woman and the one-year old baby at his residence earlier that day. [redacted] stated that he believed there were 9 vehicles in the procession and that 8 or 9 vehicles remained at his house after the caravan departed. He said upon his return all the cars departed from his house except for three. He said that he then departed and went to the liquor store and drove around for awhile and when he later returned, only one vehicle was at his residence, a dark green Ford LTD, which is still there. [redacted] said that he brought his gun into the house when he first returned and that three cars were left in his yard. He said that [redacted] and [redacted] also had returned to his house and then decided to go to a motel. [redacted] said that after his trip to the liquor store he went to [redacted] house, and then on to the motel with [redacted] and saw [redacted] four young girls, [redacted] and two other guys unknown to him. He said that in total there were approximately 50 or 60 people at his residence before the caravan left for the demonstration site. He said at the motel afterwards were only the people he mentioned previously. [redacted] indicated that he believed that the police would be at the demonstration site and that no trouble would occur, and he was surprised to see that no cops were there at all when he arrived.

[redacted] was shown pictures of the individuals arrested at the site of the shooting who had occupied the van and he indicated that the following individuals which he picked from the photographs were at his residence prior to the caravan leaving:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



[redacted] also indicated from the photos that the following individuals were the individuals who had arrived at his residence the night before and had spent the night with him:

- 1.
- 2.



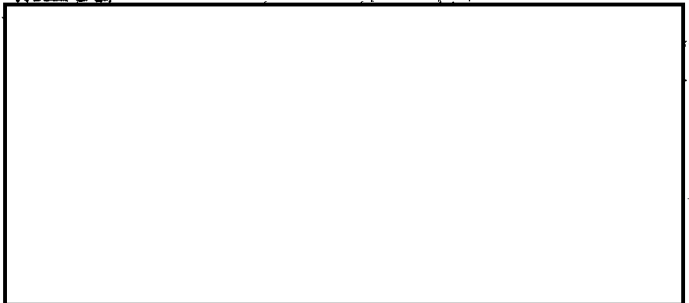
[redacted] indicated that he did not know the names of any of these individuals and recognized them only from the photographs as having been at his residence. He said that the individual, [redacted] was known to him as [redacted] and that [redacted] had in his possession at [redacted] residence a .32 automatic. He said that the individual known as [redacted] had in his possession while at [redacted] residence a .44 Magnum handgun.

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The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Sex:
Race:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Social Security
Number:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Employment:

Male
White



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Wife's name: [REDACTED]
Address: Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Shotgun in possession
of [REDACTED]: Remington model 870 Wing Master
serial number T386389V

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] was interviewed in the presence of her attorney, [redacted], in [redacted] office in Hickory, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that she was the wife of [redacted] who had been arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] advised that she had attended Ku Klux Klan (KKK) meetings in Icard, North Carolina, and at the last meeting, which was approximately two weeks earlier on a Sunday, a discussion had been conducted about making a trip to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. Present at that meeting in Icard, North Carolina, were [redacted] mother, [redacted]

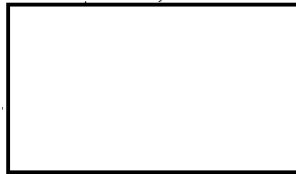
and [redacted], who is known as [redacted] may have been there. She said that none of the [redacted] upon whose property they were located, attended the meeting in the Icard area. A discussion was conducted about who was going to drive to Greensboro.

[redacted] mother, [redacted], did not go. The purpose of the trip to Greensboro was to listen and mingle in the crowd during the march of the Communists and to find out what was going on and what was being said. [redacted] knew where the house was located where the Klans people were going to assemble before they went to the Communist march. They were going there to heckle. There were no additional meetings after this meeting in Icard, North Carolina, before the trip to Greensboro was made on Saturday, November 3, 1979.

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, [redacted] called her and her husband and they went to [redacted] house where they met and got into [redacted] car for the trip to Greensboro. They then went to the home in Conover of [redacted]. They picked him up at his trailer and they all proceeded to drive to Greensboro, North Carolina. They arrived at the house, which was the assembly point, which was out in the country away from Greensboro, arriving at approximately 10 or 10:30 p.m. There were between 12 or 15 and 20 people there. The people who were there that she could remember were as follows:

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by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] RET:lct Date dictated 11/9/79



[redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

[redacted] (First name may be [redacted])

She knew of no two men from Morganton, North Carolina, being there.

With regard to weapons, she saw a few shotguns in the living room of the house in the area of the fireplace. She and others spent their time at the house looking at scrapbooks with clippings of Klan activities. [redacted] was to lead the group to the area of the march. She saw no guns in the possession of people getting into cars.

She stated that [redacted] knew where the parade was to be and they were going to follow him. She got into [redacted] car. In this car were [redacted]

[redacted] and herself. [redacted] got into another car, not his own car. They left the area and drove for a while where they met some other cars. She said that her car was either second or third in line, but could have been as much as fourth. There were three or four or more cars or vehicles behind her, including the yellow van, which she believed was the third vehicle back from her. She said that they drove about 15 to 30 minutes and recalls that they passed Lee Street somewhere enroute. They arrived at an apartment house-type area and suddenly people ran out to the cars and started beating on the cars with sticks, axe handles, and other items.

There were many people, [redacted] got out of the car. [redacted] also got out of the car. Someone said to these individuals who were attacking them "Keep the hell away from the car." [redacted] got out of the car but he had no weapon. She saw him hit by someone with the stick. [redacted] got out of the car but she did not see what happened to him. [redacted] and [redacted] apparently went back to the rear where the other cars were behind them. She did not see [redacted] again. She does not know what happened to [redacted]. She heard guns firing. One at first, which came from behind and to the right side of the road out of the middle of the crowd of people that they were passing through.

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She did not see a person fire a gun but she had seen what looked like pistols laying on the sidewalk. When questioned about this item both by the agents and by her attorney, she was unable to further describe what she meant by pistols laying on the sidewalk. After the shooting started, she got down in the car. She thinks that [redacted] got out of the car and she heard [redacted] shout out "Get in your cars and go." [redacted] was behind her in a car. [redacted] got back into the car and she looked back and saw some long barreled guns and a good deal of shooting was going on. Her car followed the car in front of her and they drove back to the house where they had at first assembled. They followed the black pickup truck back to the house. Four cars, as she could recall, got back to the house and she recalled that she got out of the car and went into the house and used the bathroom. They were all very scared. Back at the house she noted that [redacted] and she were there. They stayed at the house about five or ten minutes. There were no guns in her car and no one in her car had been hit. She recalled that [redacted] car was a white Buick. They then left and went to [redacted] where they watched television and news at his house. She called her mother, [redacted], about 30 minutes later. She did not know [redacted] address but they left his place after a short time and went to a motel and got a room. She did not know the name of the motel but it was near the Interstate. They did not stay long at the motel because the man with [redacted] was drunk and causing problems. She described him as a white male, 35 to 45 years of age, chubby, with short, brown hair. They left with [redacted]. Included in the group leaving were [redacted] and herself. They drove somewhere close to Whiteville, North Carolina, having left Greensboro at approximately 12 to 1 p.m. They then came back to Hickory, North Carolina, and then went up to the area of Blowing Rock, North Carolina. That is where they let [redacted] out of the car, somewhere near Blowing Rock. Also, [redacted] got out of the car. This was on Sunday morning that they got out of the car. On Saturday, they went to a house somewhere in the Boone area which belonged to the parents of [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who was with them. She described [redacted] as a white male, tall, with short brown hair, in his twenties, who knew [redacted] and [redacted]. They stayed Saturday night in this cabin. They had taken side roads because [redacted] figured that someone might be looking for them. They then drove to Whiteville, North Carolina, and [redacted] was still with them. [redacted] was driving and [redacted] was also with them when they drove to Whiteville. [redacted] and [redacted] got out of the car near Whiteville and they gave them (the girls) some gas money. She thinks it was around \$10.

[redacted] told them to go to Charlotte, North Carolina, and for her to call her mother, and then go home. Insofar as the car was concerned, he told her to "ditch it". They got to Charlotte, North Carolina, about 1 a.m. and went to the bus station. She called her mother and her mother said she would come and get her. A short time later the Charlotte, North Carolina, police picked her up and took her and [redacted] into protective custody. They went to the Charlotte Police Department and after some time [redacted], a Detective with the Catawba County Sheriff's Department from Newton, North Carolina, and a State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) agent came and picked them up. They were then taken to Newton to the Sheriff's Department, where they stayed until about 7 a.m. the next morning.

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[redacted] was described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Born:	[redacted]
Place of birth:	[redacted]
Hair:	[redacted]
Eyes:	[redacted]
Weight:	[redacted]
Residence;	Hickory, North Carolina where she lives with her mother, [redacted] [redacted] Hickory, North Carolina

CE 44-3527

VPH:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]:

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 8, 1979, a 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon, white with brown imitation wood grain sides, North Carolina License [REDACTED], and another vehicle, make unknown, with North Carolina License [REDACTED], were observed at the residence of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Raleigh, North Carolina.

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CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised NCDMV records do not reflect a driver's license or any vehicles registered to [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Raleigh, North Carolina; however, the files do reflect a 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED], 1979 North Carolina License [REDACTED], registered to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Raleigh, North Carolina.

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[REDACTED], City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, and [REDACTED], Clerk of Court's Office, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised their records are negative concerning [REDACTED].

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

1

Date of transcription

[redacted]
[redacted] Raleigh, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

He currently attends meetings with the National Socialist Party (NSP), but does not consider himself an official member. [redacted] for NSP in North Carolina, probably has submitted his name for membership, but he has not personally filled out an application for membership. The NSP does not hold regular meetings in the Raleigh area. The members usually attend meetings of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), which are held on the fourth Saturday of each month at Louisburg, North Carolina, and on the second Saturday of each month at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Other organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) also attend these meetings.

He, along with [redacted], Raleigh, North Carolina, [redacted], Angier, North Carolina, and [redacted] Hamlet, North Carolina, all members of NSP, attended the meeting of the NSRP at Louisburg, North Carolina, on Saturday, October 27, 1979. The speakers at this meeting were [redacted], a Klansman, name unknown, and a member of NSRP, name unknown. These speakers announced to the entire group there would be a demonstration by the communist at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the next Saturday, November 3, 1979. This was the first he had heard about the demonstrations at Greensboro, North Carolina. The speakers also announced they would stage a peaceful counterdemonstration on the same date at Greensboro, North Carolina. [redacted] announced there would be no weapons and everyone would go unarmed.

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He heard nothing more about the demonstration, but did consider going. He talked to no one about going to Greensboro for the demonstration during the following week. On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, [redacted] came to his house in Raleigh, North Carolina, at approximately 8 A.M. [redacted] indicated he was going to attend the demonstration and wanted him to go along. He asked [redacted] what time the demonstration would take place, but [redacted] did not know. [redacted] made a telephone call to someone and found out the demonstration would

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and VPH:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

CE 44-3527

take place at 11 A.M. that date. He did not know where or who [] called.

He and [] left Raleigh, North Carolina, at approximately 8:30 A.M. and drove to Greensboro in his 1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon. The car is white with brown imitation wood grain side. He did not take any weapons and did not see [] take any.

He owns a .22 caliber rifle, a 12 gauge double barrel shotgun and a 30.06 rifle. The 30.06 rifle and shotgun are in the possession of [], a co-worker. [] borrowed the rifle to use hunting and is refinishing the shotgun for him.

He and [] arrived in Greensboro at approximately 10:45 A.M. [] had written directions to a house in Greensboro where everyone would assemble for the counter-demonstration. The house was located on Highway 220 South, but he had no idea who owned it. Several cars were parked in the yard and several people were also outside the house. He turned the car around on the highway and parked in the driveway of the house.

He and [] separated for a brief period, and he walked into the house. He recognized several people, including a man he knows as [] (phonetic), who he later learned is [] of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and [] Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He also knows [] as [] and [] are also members of NSP. Another man, name unknown, was with []. The man is a white male, medium build, twenties, with dark hair. He had seen this individual with [] on other occasions and had probably heard his name, but could not recall it. He also recognized three or four individuals he knew to be Klansmen, but did not know their names. He also saw a shotgun leaning against the wall in the kitchen. This was the only weapon he observed. He did observe some individuals with canisters of teargas or mace. He heard someone say "everyone needs one of these."

One of the men at the house seemed to be in charge. He did not know the man's name, but only knew him by his CB handle [] or []. He described this man as a

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white male, late 40's or early 50's, slim build, 6 feet 2 inches tall, northern accent. He did not recall ever having seen this individual before.

The man announced to the group that there would be 500 to 600 communists at the demonstration and march. They were well organized and would be well protected by the law. The man stated they would ride in caravan through the area where the communists were assembling for the march. According to the man, this would be strictly a reconnaissance to see how many were assembled. They would then continue on through the assembly area to a site where the march would conclude or somewhere along the march route. He was not sure of this location. The man stated they would heckle the communists for a while and then leave. There was never any mention of violence or weapons. He did not hear any discussion about a specific makeup of the caravan or who would ride with whom.

[redacted] and his friend decided to ride with them. He drove his car, [redacted] rode in the passenger side, [redacted] and his friend were in the back seat. [redacted] or [redacted] got in the passenger side of a pickup truck, make unknown, and led the caravan. There were only two people in the pickup truck. He pulled his car in behind the pickup truck and was therefore second in the caravan line. The car behind him was a light brown, make unknown, but he did not know the occupants. Approximately 8 to 10 cars fell in the caravan line. [redacted] had sent someone for barbecue to eat and this person returned as the caravan began. The caravan stopped to allow [redacted] to get the food and then started again. He heard someone over the CB radio say that [redacted] (phonetic) [redacted] of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and his people had gone by the caravan. A decision was apparently made to stop and send someone back to get [redacted]. The caravan then stopped on the entry ramp from Highway 220 South onto Interstate 85. [redacted] apparently did not stop so the caravan continued on Interstate 85 to the demonstration site in Greensboro.

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The caravan arrived at the area where the communists were assembling. He is not acquainted with the City of Greensboro and had no idea where they were. He did believe they were in a housing project area.

The communist demonstrators were on each side of the street. The caravan drove through the demonstrators and some heckling began from both sides. [redacted] and [redacted] exchanged words with several of the demonstrators.

The noise behind them began to get louder. The pickup truck in front of them stopped. His car was past the main body of demonstrators at this time. He stopped his car and they all got out. He stood by the driver's side door while [redacted] and the other man ran back a short distance toward the demonstrators. He thought there was going to be a fist fight between the two groups. He then observed several people beating the car behind them with the signs they were carrying. This was approximately 75 to 100 feet to the rear of their car.

The men in the pickup truck in front of him had gotten out and were standing at the rear of the truck. He did not see any weapons at this time.

He began to hear noises that sounded like firecrackers exploding and realized the noise was gunfire. This probably was occurring near the rear of the caravan, possibly near the main body of communist demonstrators. He could not tell which side of the street or exactly how far down the street the gunfire came from.

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He immediately jumped back in his car. [redacted] and the other man ran back to the car and got in. The pickup truck carrying [redacted] had left by this time. He also got out of there in a hurry. He had no idea where he was and drove down several streets until he saw a sign directing him to Interstate 40. He got on Interstate 40 and drove to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] directed him to a house located somewhere off Highway 52 North. He did not know the address or who owned the house.

They did not know what had happened at the scene of the demonstration. They had been at this house for a few minutes when two white males drove up in a light blue older model car. He did not know the identity of these men, but felt they had been part of the caravan.

He and [redacted] left and returned to Raleigh, North Carolina. En route they heard news broadcast that one black male, three white males had been killed and several injured.

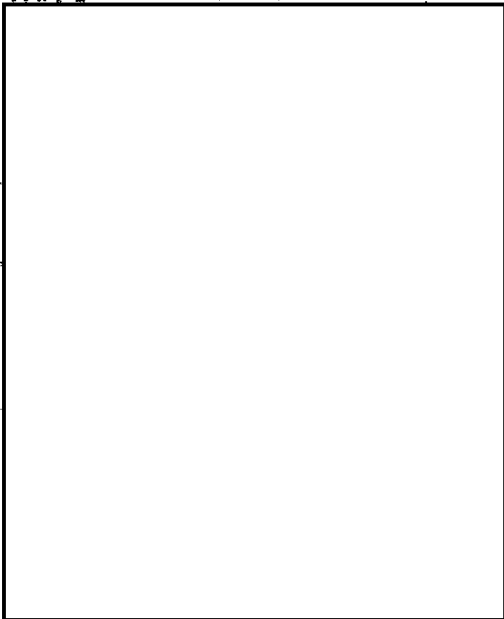
He had no idea violence would occur at the demonstration. He thought it was going to be a peaceful counterdemonstration against communism and had planned to take his 11 year old son. He was glad he decided not to take him. He went to the demonstration out of curiosity and to support the demonstration against communism. He did not believe he was doing anything wrong and did not believe he had broken any laws.

He did not see anyone fire a weapon at any time and had no idea who shot first.

The following is a physical description taken through interview and observation:

Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Complexion:
Social Security Account
Number:
Education:
Military:

White
Male



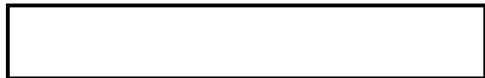
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Wife:
Children:

Occupation:

Greensboro, North Carolina

Scars and Marks:



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

I

[redacted], who is known as [redacted] Trailer 2A, Westwood Trailer Court, advised that he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and belongs to the group led by [redacted] of Hickory, North Carolina. He advised that this group or klavern meets at different places in Hickory, North Carolina, but that he is not a member of [redacted] family and is not related to her in any way.

[redacted] was unable to recall at this point how long he had been a member of [redacted] klavern but stated that he had been a member "on and off." He advised that the last meeting of [redacted] klavern was a week ago Sunday, October 28, 1979. He advised that there had been no meeting last Friday, November 2, 1979. [redacted] advised that he had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, and that he had been picked up and taken by car by [redacted] who came by and picked him up at his trailer. The purpose of the trip to Greensboro was to protest a march that was being made by communists who were anti-Klan and that this march by the communists had been discussed at the last meeting of [redacted] klavern which was held on October 28, 1979. Present at that meeting were the following persons:

[redacted] and
her daughter, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] son, [redacted]

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Conover, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] RET/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

[redacted] advised that, instead of the meeting being held in Hickory, he now wanted to say that it was held in Icard, North Carolina, in a mobile home on Sunday afternoon, October 28, 1979. At this meeting the communist march to be held in Greensboro was brought up and was about the only thing that was discussed. There were no particular speakers, but anyone who wanted to talk did so. At this meeting they said that the communists had threatened to kill the Klan members, and it was decided that they would go to Greensboro to heckle and harass the communists when they had their march. He also advised that the Klan had had a regional meeting at China Grove, North Carolina, a few weeks earlier and that at this meeting a group of communists had appeared and disrupted the meeting and called the members of the Klan cowards and many other epithets. [redacted] advised that the meeting which was held at Icard, North Carolina, was held in a trailer and that you got to the location by taking the turnoff of Interstate 40 West of Hickory in Burke County at the Icard Exit and traveling into the small town of Icard then going across the highway which runs parallel to Interstate 40, which is Highway 70, going across a bridge, up a hill, taking a first left, and that the trailer was located near a brick house at the turnoff. He was unable to give any more specific directions to this location.

[redacted] said that the group decided that they would go to Greensboro and that he went in [redacted] car. [redacted] came by and picked him up and was accompanied by [redacted] wife, [redacted]. He said that they drove in [redacted] car to a home located outside of Greensboro, North Carolina. He was unable to furnish information as to exactly how to get to this location. At this home they met a large number of other Klanspeople including some from Lincolnton, North Carolina. On the way to Greensboro, he noted that [redacted] had a shotgun in a rack on the back of the front seat of the car; and he understood that [redacted] also had a shotgun although he did not see it. He did not carry a weapon of any kind. He noted that [redacted] did not go on this trip and that her son, [redacted], did not make the trip either.

[redacted] advised further that he was in the yard of the house near Greensboro and that he noted that [redacted] and [redacted]

all left to go to the parade route to heckle at the march. These individuals split up into different cars. At this point [redacted] advised that he stayed at the house and did not go to be in the parade route and did not get in one of the cars but stayed behind. He did note that [redacted] got into a car with a few other people including [redacted] and [redacted].

Also in this car were [redacted] and [redacted]. He advised that [redacted] was the [redacted] of the Klan and that [redacted] was [redacted]. He believes that [redacted] is from Charlotte, North Carolina. As the cars and other vehicles left the house, he noted that [redacted] and [redacted] got into a yellow Ford van along with another boy named [redacted] and others. At this point he said he did not see any guns in the van but did see guns in the possession of people going to the van. He described the people in the van as Klanspeople or guards or soldiers. He also said that there was an individual who got into the van who was a Nazi Party member whom he described as a person with a beard who was a frightening-looking individual. He also said that an individual by the name of [redacted] got into either one of the cars or the van but that he was not sure which he did get into.

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At this point [redacted] advised that he wished to change what he had said regarding whether he went to the parade or not inasmuch as he had gone and was in the caravan leaving the house. He said that the caravan was made up of about six cars and the van. He then advised that he recalled that [redacted] was the man whose house they had gathered at and that it was [redacted] car that he got in to go to observe the march. He said at the time he did not know that they were going to the site of the housing project but thought that they were going to a place where the march would come by so that they could heckle the marchers. He said that at no time had anybody discussed harming anyone. He said that the caravan was led by [redacted], who went directly to the site where the shooting then occurred and that he was leading in a pickup truck. He was in the back seat of [redacted] car, which he described as a green two-tone car, either a Pontiac or an Oldsmobile. He stated that [redacted] led the caravan directly to the project area and that he [redacted] was in [redacted] car, which was third in line,

with [] being first and leading the line. He said that, when they reached the area which he now knows to be the project area where shooting later took place, one of the communists recognized [] and apparently waved to him. He stated that [] apparently had gotten to know some of these communists and had attended their meetings for the Klan. [] later told him that, when he saw the communists, [] had told him that he had hollered at them something to the effect of "Here's the Klan," "If you want the Klan, here it is, you son-of-a-bitch communists." He then reiterated that he understood that [] had been going to communist meetings. Suddenly a large number of the communists were around all of the cars and were hitting the cars with sticks and with their placards and throwing different items at the cars. Suddenly he heard shooting behind him where the other cars had been following which sounded like firecrackers going off. [] got out of the car, and he got out of the car momentarily. [] who was in a car about two cars behind him, told them to get into the cars and get out of the area. [] who had led them there, had already left. He was in [] car and took off and went back to [] house. [] then showed up and told them that he had hollered at the communists and had told them that the Klan was there as pointed out previously. He reiterated that he had not heard [] shout these things but that [] had told him he did this after they got back to [] house.

[] said that, when the guns started going off, he saw people scatter. He did not see anyone get shot. He heard later that [] had been hit. [] apparently had gotten out of [] car, and [] had hollered at everyone to get back in the cars; but apparently [] had not gotten back in the car with []. He recalled that [] had a shotgun and that he stepped out of the car when all of the shooting and confusion began, held the shotgun barrel in the air, pointed toward the sky, and fired one shot in the air. He did not point the gun at anyone or try to hit anyone but merely did this to scare people away. He heard bullets flying and whining by as a number of shots were fired. [] shotgun had been lying on the floor of the car on the trip to the area where the shooting took place.

After he arrived back at [redacted] house, [redacted] [redacted] drove up to the house. The girls were with him. They all left together in [redacted] car. At first he did not know where they went. [redacted] assistant, [redacted] was with them in addition to [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted]. He noted at this point that [redacted] was back at [redacted] house in his pickup truck and that the man who was with him in the pickup truck was a guy with black hair who talked with a northern accent. He stated that he got into [redacted] Cadillac and sat there and discussed the situation. He said that he felt like [redacted] knew what was going to happen since [redacted] had been going to the Communist Party meetings and had said what he did to incite the communists when they drove into the area where the shooting then took place. They then took off in [redacted] Cadillac and went to a motel located off the interstate and sat there and discussed the situation for a time. At this point [redacted] stated that he left the group and hitchhiked back to Conover; however, after saying that he had done this, he changed his story and said that he stayed with them at the motel and did not hitchhike back to Conover. He said that present also at the motel, in addition to [redacted] were [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted]; and himself. He said that [redacted] went to the motel desk and registered in, taking a room. They all went into the room and listened to the news about the incident on television. A little later on, [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and he all got into [redacted] car; and they drove him back to his trailer in Conover and let him out. He did not know where [redacted] had gone but stated that he had headed north but did not say where he was going. He has not seen [redacted] since then or any of the others. He has had no meeting and has not talked to anyone in the Klan since the incident in Greensboro on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He has not seen [redacted] since he has returned to Conover.

He stated that, when they arrived at [redacted] house in Greensboro, it seemed that most of the people had guns and did not get them after they arrived there.

[redacted] advised that he has been a member of the Klan for about three years and that [redacted] of Hickory, North Carolina, is the [redacted] of the Hickory Klavern. She has been the head of the Klavern for a short time, only about two months. [redacted] said that he has been in and out of the klavern, having been kicked out because he was known to have used marijuana in the past. He said that he wanted to add that two men from Morganton, North Carolina, were in [redacted] car when they went to the projects in Greensboro where the shootings took place. He said that he did not know the names of these two individuals but described them as follows:

Number 1 was a white male, about [redacted] years of age, [redacted] feet [redacted] inch tall, [redacted] build, thinning hair in front, heavy [redacted], a [redacted], whose name may be [redacted].

Number 2 was a [redacted] guy with [redacted] hair, about [redacted] or [redacted] years of age, [redacted] being [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, with [redacted] and he believed a [redacted].

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He recalled that these individuals from Morganton, North Carolina, came to [redacted] house in what he thought was a Toyota or other small car which was white in color. He said that these men did nothing when the shooting took place except stay in the car and that they had no guns. He said he believes he has seen these men previously at Klan rallies around Marion, North Carolina.

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:

White
Male

[redacted]

CE 44-3527

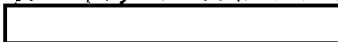
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School:



Marital Status:

Employment:

in Conover, North Carolina,
as a 

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Car:

None

Operator's License:



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[REDACTED]

Hildebran, North Carolina, advised that on Sunday, October 28, 1979, she attended a Klan meeting at Icard, North Carolina, which was held in an unoccupied trailer. She described this trailer as being located in a wooded area and gave directions to it as going by the Impact Furniture Company at Hildebran, North Carolina, take a second left on a paved road, and approximately one mile down that road you can observe the trailer in a wooded area on the left. She stated that she was sworn in to the Klan at this meeting and, inasmuch as she was such a new member, she could only identify an individual named [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who sort of was at the head of the meeting; [REDACTED], who resides [REDACTED] Hickory, North Carolina; and [REDACTED], who is from the Newton-Conover area, and she was elected [REDACTED] at that meeting. She stated at the end of the meeting [REDACTED] announced that he had received a newsletter and, although she was not positive, she thought he said the newsletter was from [REDACTED] pertaining to a "commie" demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina; and he gave the dates and times and places to meet.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, she went to her sister's home, [REDACTED] Hickory, North Carolina; and she stated that [REDACTED] and his girlfriend, [REDACTED], were staying with her sister. She stated that [REDACTED], her sister [REDACTED] and herself left her sister's home at approximately 7:45 A. M. and went to [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)'s house in Conover, North Carolina. They waited for [REDACTED] and her husband, [REDACTED] who arrived at [REDACTED] house at approximately 8:10 A. M.

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[REDACTED] stated that they all then left in [REDACTED] car, a 1969 Ford LTD, black in color. She stated all occupants of the car were herself, her sister [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. She stated she observed [REDACTED] putting a long-barreled gun in the trunk of the car prior to their leaving.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [REDACTED]:rep Date dictated 11/7/79

A short distance from [] house, they stopped and picked up [] or [] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) in the Conover, North Carolina, area and then proceeded on to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Interstate 40. She stated their directions read to get off Interstate 40 at Exit 120, turn right, and follow that road for approximately three miles, where they would see a rebel flag flying in front of a white wooden one-story home. This was to be the meeting place prior to everyone going to the rally. At this point [] stated that it was her opinion that they were going to all caravan in various vehicles from this house to a shopping center where they would park their vehicles and then have a streetwalk and counter-rally in order to interrupt the communist rally.

Upon their arrival at the meeting house, she observed approximately thirty or forty people milling about in the front yard and in the house and observed one Klan poster nailed to a club; but she saw no firearms or knives in anyone's possession.

After being at the house a short period of time, [] announced that it was time to load up in the vehicles.

She stated she observed [] getting in a light yellow, dark top, large car with []. She got into a white Buick, black top (black vinyl top), which was [] automobile. She stated this vehicle was driven by [] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN); and [] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who may have the last name of [], and [] also got into this vehicle. She stated they proceeded in caravan fashion; and, to the best of her knowledge, she determined that [] and [] were in the first car, the second vehicle was a pickup truck with two men in it, the third vehicle was a car in which she was riding, and the car behind her was a tan bottom, brown top, large sedan model automobile with an older man and a younger man in the front seat. Prior to leaving the assembly house, she heard [] make the statement that they were to take no guns, that they did not want any trouble. Again, she assumed from conversation overheard from no particular individual that she could remember that this was to be a Klan streetwalk and that they were supposed to caravan to a shopping center where they would park their vehicles and then form a parade.

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She stated she observed [redacted] and [redacted] getting into a yellow van that was in the caravan. She also observed a blue Ford Fairlane, early 1960's model, in the caravan and felt that a white pickup truck that had boxes on the back appearing like a dogcatcher's truck was also in the caravan.

She stated that, when the caravan left the assembly house, they went back to the interstate and exited at Lee Street. She assumed when they got off of the interstate on Lee Street that they were then proceeding to the shopping center parking lot where they were going to stop. She advised they took a left off Lee Street in a black populated area, and she saw a bunch of people and signs reading, "Death to the Klan" and "Kill the Klan." As the caravan proceeded by these people, she heard them shouting obscenities towards them such as "White Scum," "White Trash." She stated that the caravan stopped in the center of the street and, because it was blocking ordinary traffic, they then pulled out proceeding along their way. She advised that she observed the vehicle in which [redacted] and [redacted] were riding in pull up to a stop or a yield sign, and at that time [redacted] put his head out the window of the vehicle and yelled something to the effect, "You wanted the Klan - well, here it is."

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She stated that at this point the demonstrators began beating on the cars with clubs, throwing rocks at the cars, hitting the cars with their signs, and attempting to pull individuals out of the cars through open windows. She stated that she then heard one single shot and a few seconds later then heard a lot of shots being fired. She advised that she lay down on the floorboards and seat of the car and, as a result, did not see any particular individuals, either Klansmen or demonstrators, carrying or shooting any guns.

She stated that, after the shooting started, she heard [redacted] yell to load up and "let's get out of here." She stated their vehicle followed [redacted] and [redacted] and a pickup truck which, after getting out of the area, turned off in another direction. She stated they followed [redacted] vehicle back to the assembly house where everyone met. [redacted] and [redacted] went into the house for approximately five minutes and then came back out, and [redacted] announced that they were going to follow [redacted] to his home. She said that,

upon arrival at [] home, they went inside and turned on the television and radio and listened and watched the news bulletins concerning the shooting. After staying at [] home approximately twenty minutes, the decision was made that they better get out of that home; and [] suggested that they check into a motel. While at [] home, the pickup truck that had been in front of them pulled up at [] home, and in this vehicle was an unidentified man and the individual she knew as [] or []. She stated that, upon leaving [] home, [] drove his own vehicle, and a man unknown to her got in with []. She stated that [] or [] got in the vehicle in which she was in.

At this point in the interview, [] stated that, at the site of the demonstration and prior to their vehicle leaving that site, the individuals known to her as [] and [] had gotten out of their vehicle when the shooting started; and she did not see them any more. As a result, they did not get back into her vehicle and leave the area and proceed to the assembly house. At that point in time, the occupants of the car were [], who was the driver; herself; her sister []; and [].

According to [], when they left [] house, they got back onto an interstate and stopped at a motel which she described as being small, one floor, swimming pool in front, brick construction, and not a nationally known type motel. She stated that [] rented the room for them. She stated that, after going into the room, she observed the following individuals there:

[]

An unknown man who was drinking a lot, was very noisy, and appeared to be drunk.

[] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

[] or [] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

Her sister, []

[]

After being at the motel a very short period of time, they decided to leave that location and they got back onto Interstate 40 and headed toward Lincolnton, North Carolina. At this time in the vehicle which was still [redacted] black over white Buick were [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted] or [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted] herself, and [redacted]. She stated that they let [redacted] out in Lincolnton, North Carolina, in an area which she was not familiar with; and [redacted] went up an embankment and through some woods to [redacted] house. Prior to him leaving, [redacted] told him to tell [redacted] and his own wife to get the kids and both go to Camden, South Carolina. She believed [redacted] made some statement that either his parents or his in-laws had a house in Camden, South Carolina. After driving around for approximately thirty minutes, they returned to that scene and picked [redacted] back up. While traveling on a road, they met [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), who was driving a white Ford Granada automobile and whom she recognized as being at the Greensboro demonstration. She stated that [redacted] talked to him for a while, and [redacted] wanted to park his car, which he did, and then he got into [redacted] car with the rest of them.

She stated they drove to Hickory and, inasmuch as [redacted] felt it was not safe to stay in the Hickory area, they headed towards the mountains. She advised that [redacted] made the statement that his parents owned a cabin outside of Boone, North Carolina, and, therefore, they should go in that direction. She stated they drove to this cabin, which she felt was located approximately twenty miles north of Boone, and they stayed all night at this cabin. She stated there were two beds plus a mattress they put on the floor, and the cabin did not have any electricity and they used kerosene lights.

After leaving the cabin the next morning, she and [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) told [redacted] that they wanted to go home. [redacted] stated that she placed particular emphasis on her request, stating that she had to get back to her children; and, after [redacted] warned them about talking to anybody and violating their Klan oath, she told [redacted] that she was heading home whether he liked it or not and that, if he was going to shoot her, he would have to shoot her in the back as she walked away from him. She stated that she and [redacted] got out at a service station on a hard-surface road across from a stop sign a short distance from the cabin and hitchhiked back home.

Upon her arrival, she went to [redacted] mother's home, a [redacted] in the Newton-Conover area, whom she knows to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and told [redacted] that her daughter, [redacted], was okay and was still with [redacted] in the vehicle. [redacted] told her that she had talked to the police and put out a missing persons report on her daughter. [redacted] then asked [redacted] if she wanted to talk to the police, which she said she would; and she then went to the Catawba County Sheriff's Office and gave a statement to the State Bureau of Investigation and the Catawba County Sheriff's Office. She advised that she met with the State Bureau of Investigation at the Sheriff's Office at approximately 8:00 or 9:00 P. M. on November 4, 1979, and provided them with a statement as to her activities.

In conclusion, [redacted] advised that she could always be reached through her sister, [redacted], Longview, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], or her mother, [redacted] Hildebran, North Carolina.

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At this point in the interview, the following photographs as numbered were shown to [redacted]:

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)



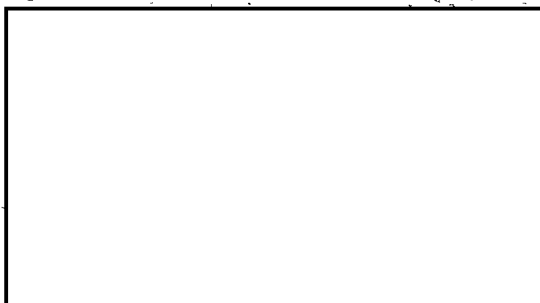
(10)

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)



After viewing the photographs, [redacted] made the following identifications:

She identified photograph number 2, [redacted], as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 3, [redacted], as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 4, [redacted], as being an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 5, [redacted], as the individual that rode with her from Hickory to the Greensboro assembly house and also knew that he rode from the assembly house to the demonstration site in the yellow van. She stated that [redacted] is the husband of [redacted].

She identified photograph number 6, [redacted], [redacted], as an individual she saw at the assembly house, and she thought that he also rode in the yellow van.

She identified photograph number 8, [redacted], [redacted], as an individual she saw at the assembly house talking to her sister, [redacted]. She stated [redacted] is one of the individuals who rode in the car in which she was in from the assembly house to the demonstration site and then left this car with [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) when the trouble started at the demonstration site. She stated that [redacted] and [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) ran towards the crowd when the first shots were fired.

She identified photograph number 9, [redacted], as an individual she saw at the assembly house.

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She identified photograph number 10, [REDACTED], as an individual that left Hickory, North Carolina, driving his vehicle in which she rode to Greensboro, North Carolina, and also saw [REDACTED] get in the yellow van at the house to travel to the demonstration site. [REDACTED] also advised that she saw [REDACTED] put a long-barreled weapon in the trunk of his car before they left [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)'s house in the Newton-Conover area.

She identified photograph number 11, [REDACTED], as an individual she saw at the assembly house.

She identified photograph number 12, [REDACTED], as the [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) she rode with from Hickory to the assembly house in Greensboro, North Carolina, and also rode with him in the same vehicle from the assembly house to the demonstration site. She further identified [REDACTED] as the [REDACTED] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) who got out of her vehicle with [REDACTED] at the demonstration site and run towards the crowd when the first shots were heard. She also identified [REDACTED] as the [REDACTED] of the Ku Klux Klan unit [REDACTED] when she attended the meeting on Sunday, October 28, 1979, in the unoccupied trailer.

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[REDACTED] advised that she could provide no further information; however, she stated she would remain cooperative and, in the event she could think of anything else, she would immediately contact the FBI.

The following description and identification was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:
Home Address:

[REDACTED]
Hildebran, North Carolina

Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:

White
Female

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9

Social Security
Account Number:

Marital Status:

Children:



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/10/79

A black Chevrolet pickup truck, believed to be one half ton, was observed at the residence of [redacted] Castalia, North Carolina. This vehicle was totally black in color and had two orange stripes down the length of each side of the vehicle. The vehicle had North Carolina registration [redacted], and a 1979 sticker was observed on the license. The vehicle also contained a large white dog box in the bed of the truck which box covered the entire bed and was higher than the sides of the truck.

b6
b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Castalia, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] and SA RM:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted]
[redacted] was contacted and advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and of the nature of the interview in that he was being interviewed in connection with a Civil Rights investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning an incident which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He advised the following information:

Several weeks ago he and a friend, [redacted] of Nashville, North Carolina, attended a horse show and rally sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in Lincolnton, North Carolina. [redacted] stated that he recently retired and that the rally and horse show in Greensboro sponsored by the Klan was the first Klan function he had been to in approximately 14 years. His primary interest was in horses and he and his friend primarily went to see the horse show and parade, although he admitted that he was interested in seeing the Klansmen. While at the parade and show, he learned that a Communist group was to have some sort of meeting and rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He could not specifically recall how he became aware of the proposed meeting by the Communist group nor could he advise any of the identities of the individuals in attendance at the rally in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, he and his friend, [redacted], decided that they would go to Greensboro, North Carolina, to see what was going on. He and [redacted] drove to Greensboro, North Carolina, in his personally owned 1974 Chevrolet pickup truck, black in color, having a large white dog box covering the entire bed, bearing North Carolina registration number [redacted], and noted that no one else accompanied them and that to his knowledge, no other individuals from the Castalia, North Carolina, area went with or attended the meeting in Greensboro. He drove directly to Greensboro and went to a man's house, identity unknown, believed to reside on North Carolina Highway 220, outside of Greensboro, North Carolina. When he got there, various individuals outside of

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Castalia, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] RM:let Date dictated 11/9/79

the residence told him that they were going to a gymnasium or park to protest against the Communist demonstrators. He did not know who arranged the meeting at the residence, had never been to the residence before and did not know who was the leader of this particular group. He could not explain nor recall how he knew to go to the specific residence mentioned above and was vague concerning those details.

After the individuals at the house started getting into their cars, he and [redacted] got into his truck and followed a line of cars. They drove through Greensboro, North Carolina, and he noted that he could not provide any details regarding the streets or routes taken as he is totally unfamiliar with Greensboro, North Carolina. While traveling in the line of cars, at one particular point he saw people, identities unknown to him, beating various cars in the caravan with wooden clubs. He emphasized he did not know who these individuals were and noted that they were ahead of him in the line of cars. He then heard what sounded like "fireworks" behind and to the left of his vehicle. He stated that he had his dog box in the back of the truck and could not observe what was going on. He did not see any shooting, saw no guns, nor did he personally have a weapon on his person or in his truck. Because he realized that a confrontation had either taken place or was about to, as soon as possible, he drove off from the line of cars and immediately drove back to the residence on North Carolina Highway 220, where he had gone earlier in the morning. He stayed a few minutes there and noted that there were several individuals at the residence who had previously been there earlier in the morning. He estimated the amount of people at the residence at this time was approximately six or less but there was no discussion of any shooting or any incident. He felt at this time that the best thing for him to do was to leave Greensboro and he and [redacted] immediately returned to Castalia, North Carolina.

He is unfamiliar with the Workers Viewpoint Organization except to realize that they are affiliated or associated with Communist groups.

He was formerly a member of the United Klans of America but has not actively participated with the organization for approximately 14 or 15 years. He recently retired as a farmer and admitted that although he is not an active Klan member he is in sympathy and agreement with some of the Klan ideals concerning Communism. He is not against blacks, but is dissatisfied with the way the Government is currently being operated. He does not agree with violence and/or shootings and would not take part in

any activity which could possibly lead to trouble. He merely went to Lincolnton, North Carolina, and to Greensboro because he is retired and it was somewhere to go.

[redacted] could not provide the identities of any individuals in the caravan in Greensboro, North Carolina, nor could he describe any of the vehicles involved in same. He stated that he did not see anyone in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, with whom he was personally acquainted.

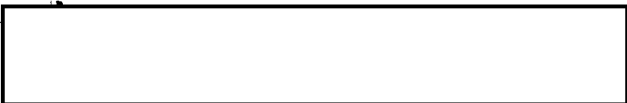
[redacted] stated that he is a member of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens which meets on Tuesday nights in Louisburg, North Carolina. He was last at a meeting of the above group on Tuesday, November 6, 1979, and believes the rally in Greensboro was discussed. He stated there are approximately 12 members in the above organization and noted that he is a member of the organization because he is interested in changing the Government and he is also interested in politics. He would like to see the Government changed through votes and not through violence and related that this was the main aim as he could explain of the Brotherhood group. He did not wish to discuss the members of the above group but stated that the leader of the group appeared to him to be [redacted] who resides in Louisburg, North Carolina. He advised that the Brotherhood is not a secret organization and anyone can attend the meetings on Tuesday nights.

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[redacted] advised that he has a hearing problem and that he answered questions to the best of his knowledge and ability as he had nothing to hide.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

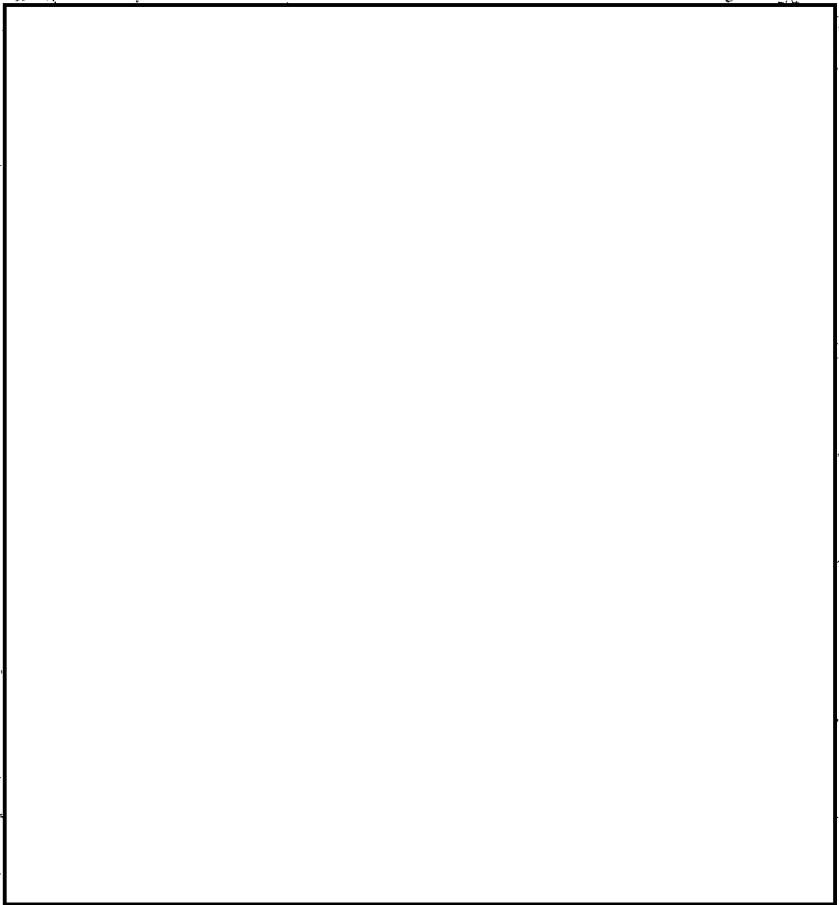
Name: [redacted]
Race: White
Sex: Male
Born: [redacted]
Place of birth: [redacted]
Occupation: [redacted]
Height: [redacted]
Weight: [redacted]
Build: [redacted]
Eyes: [redacted]
Hair: [redacted]
General health: [redacted]



Marital status:

Wife:

Children:



Vehicles owned:

[redacted] stated he owns only one vehicle, a 1974 black Chevrolet pickup truck, bearing North Carolina registration [redacted].

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[redacted]:
On November 7, 1979, [redacted], Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that the NCDMV records do not reflect a [redacted] in Angier, North Carolina, for either a driver's license or a registered motor vehicle.

[redacted] further advised there are numerous [redacted] in North Carolina; however, none have an Angier address.

[redacted], Criminal Records Section, Harnett County Courthouse, Lillington, North Carolina, advised her records are negative regarding [redacted] Angier, North Carolina.

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[redacted], City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records are negative regarding [redacted].

A check at the Clerk of Court's Office, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed a [redacted] Raleigh, North Carolina, who was charged with violating North Carolina Controlled Substance Act, on August 28, 1978, which was dismissed on September 20, 1978. Records further show a [redacted] Wake Forest, North Carolina, who was charged with breaking, entering and larceny on April 13, 1978, wherein he was found guilty and paid costs. Unable to determine if either of above individuals are identical to [redacted] who supposedly lives in Angier, North Carolina.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/8/79

[redacted] Angier, North Carolina, was contacted at his residence and advised of the identities of the interviewing agents. He was advised by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] of the nature of the investigation. [redacted] stated that he will consent to be interviewed only if he was allowed to record the interview and that the interview was conducted in the presence of his neighbor, [redacted] (last name not stated). [redacted] was advised that if the FBI desired to interview him under those circumstances he would be recontacted.

[redacted] was subsequently recontacted by the interviewing agents and advised by SA [redacted] that the FBI had no objection to his recording the interview but that the interview would be also recorded by the interviewing agents, however, his neighbor would not be permitted to be present during the interview. [redacted] agreed to this and the following is transcription of the recorded interview conducted in the presence of his wife:

[redacted]:

Agent [redacted] arrived back at my house at 11:50 a.m. and they've agreed to this recording and I have my recording on now and they also have their recording. They would not agree to allowing my neighbor, [redacted], to be present at this interview but, however, they said that it would be okay for me to record it on my cassette as long as they could also record it on their cassette and I agreed and now we'll get on with the interview. Is that okay?

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[redacted]:

Let me make sure.

[redacted]:

[redacted] and I are here to talk to you, interview you about your knowledge of and participation in and the events leading up to the incident which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, last Saturday in the late morning. Would you first, please, give us your full complete name.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Angier, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] RRG:lct Date dictated 11/8/79

[REDACTED]

My name is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Correct.

as in [REDACTED]

Yes.

[REDACTED]

That is correct.

And your address?

Is [REDACTED] Angier, North Carolina.

[REDACTED], Angier, North Carolina. Do you have a Post Office Box or ...?

Yes, my Post Office Box is [REDACTED], Angier.

And, you've recently moved here?

Yes, sir, we've lived here a little more than a month now.

Moving here from?

From [REDACTED] Fuquay. Same Post Office Box.

Fine. Could you tell us how you first learned of the planned demonstration in Greensboro this past Saturday.

Yes, sir, I first heard of it at Louisburg, North Carolina, at a meeting of the National States Rights Party. That was last Saturday night, preceeding the third of November, at which time a person who was present at that meeting announced that they intended to stage a counter-demonstration against the Communists and invited anybody that wanted to come along to be there.

Where did that meeting take place?

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It was on the outskirts of Louisburg, North Carolina. I don't know the exact address.

Was it a house or was it a hall?

Yeah, I would describe it as a hall more than a house. It's a meeting house of the National States Rights Party.

And how many people were there?

I would estimate 40-50 people.

All States Rights' members?

I know some of those people were members of the National States Rights Party. Not all of those people were, I don't think.

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Are you a member of the National States Rights Party?

Well, I'd be glad to answer that. You mentioned before you weren't going to ask questions about organizations? Have you changed your mind about that?

No, I certainly have not. This all leads up to the circumstances surrounding your knowledge of ...

Okay. I would say I subscribe to their newspaper. I have been an active member of that organization in the past. I no longer would, I would consider now ...

But were you there as a member of that organization?

No.

You were there as a member of another organization?

Yes.

What is that?

National Socialist Party of America.

Of which you are a member?

Yes.

Do you remember who made the announcement of planning a counter-demonstration?

His name, [redacted] or [redacted]. Something like that, I'm not sure. I had seen the individual, I believe, one time before. I had never seen him prior to that night.

And this was in front of the whole gathering?

Yes.

Do you recall the wordage of it?

No, I don't. I don't recall the exact wordage of it. He is not a good speaker and he stammered and he did get the point out that they were planning to hold a counter-demonstration against the Communists, and he invited anybody that wanted to come to come.

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And did he tell you where to gather?

Not at that time. I believe he explained the directions. I didn't memorize the directions at that time.

This was the Saturday, preceeding Saturday night?

Correct.

When was the next mention made ... Let me back up. Was, were there any instructions as to what the counter-demonstration would consist of?

Not at that time. Not at that time.

It was simply said there would be a counter-demonstration and you are all welcome or urged ...

Yes.

Welcomed or urged, which would be the better?

I think he said w e'd appreciate anybody wants

to come to come, some words to that effect. I don't really remember the, his exact verbage.

And that was basically all that was said at that meeting the preceeding Saturday?

Yes.

About the démonstration. Counter-demonstration.

Yes. Well, I talked to him personally there at the meeting. He said basically about the same thing. The fact that the Communists were marching in Greensboro and that they had, that they thought that there should be some kind of counter-demonstration to let the people know that some people don't want Communists marching down the street in North Carolina.

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And by that he meant that the National States Rights Party, he was speaking, do you think on behalf of them? You said he was a member of it, I thought you said.

No, he's not a member of National States Rights Party, I don't think. I don't know the exact organization he is a member of?

Who did he mean when he said we want, are going to have a counter-demonstration?

The people that he supports. I don't know. I believe he's a klan. I don't know which klan organization. I understand there's a lot of them. I don't know which one. The name of it.

When was the next time that there was a discussion about the counter-demonstration?

Ok. I called him. I got his telephone number there, at the meeting, and I called him prior to the third of November. I don't remember exactly. I believe it was the Thursday, either Wednesday or Thursday prior to the third of November, that I called him.

And he lives in what town?

Mount Holly, I believe. And at that time he gave me the directions to how to get to the assembly site where everybody was supposed to meet up.

Which was where?

It was on the outskirts of Greensboro. Out on Highway 220.

Did he tell you that the house would be marked with a large confederate flag?

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Yes. And that's how we located it.

Did he state then what the counter-demonstration would consist of?

No.

Did he tell you what it would not consist of?

No, I don't believe he did.

Do you recall what he did say?

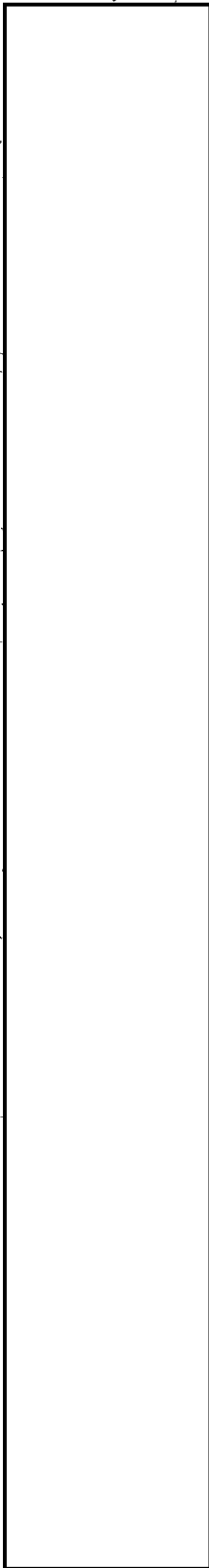
Over the telephone?

Yes, sir.

Basically, nothing but the instructions and that he still intended to be there.

What then transpired, as far as your participation and attendance at...

Well, then we had arranged through telephone conversation, I believe, with [redacted] that it was a go and that we were going to participate and so that Saturday, we were supposed to meet up at another guy's house, and I believe ya'll plan on interviewing him tonight, I heard. We planned to meet up at his house and leave from there no later than 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.



What instructions or what comments did [] [] have with you concerning your participation in...

[] made it perfectly clear to me that we would take no guns, that we'd merely be there to assist the people who were running it and I assume that it was the Klan. I don't know what Klan organization but it was specifically stated to me by [] not to take any weapons and to only protect ourselves if we were attacked, and it was also described to me by [] that we could expect... I might say at this point this first demonstration or protest I have ever personally participated in because I was in the Army up until the first of June and I did not...

The first of June this year?

Yes. And [] described it to me, the situation when we got there would be that there would be dozens and dozens of police officers and that they would have barricades separating the two groups and that's what all of us expected.

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Did [] relate that to you over the telephone or in person.

Over the telephone. I believe it was over the telephone. Let me think a minute. I talked to him several times on the telephone. He probably said that, basically those same things over the telephone. And he also, I believe, told me that in person, probably when we were coming back from the Louisburg meeting then.

And when would the most recent time have been in relation to the Saturday of the incident?

Would you repeat that, please.

How late during the week of the incident would he have made that, furnished you with those instructions?

My memory is probably going to fail me there.

Did you see him the Thursday or Friday before you went on that Saturday morning?

I didn't, did I, [redacted]?

(unintelligible)

I didn't see him. I just talked to him on the phone.

And there was no doubt in your mind what he was instructing you to say? Or what he was instructing you to do?

There was no doubt in my mind whatsoever. And my wife will attest to the fact that I took no weapon and I do have weapons, registered, all of them are registered. But I do have weapons and I took none.

At this point would you say what weapons you do own, since you brought up ...

Yes, I have a pistol, .357 Magnum, I have one .22 rifle that fires long rifle bullets, and I have a single barreled, single shot 20 gauge shotgun.

Just the three weapons?

Yes.

Now on that Saturday morning you indicated you planned on leaving not later than 8 o'clock.

Right.

Would you relate to [redacted] and myself the circumstances surrounding your leaving. You left here about, left home about what time, in whose car, you went to [redacted] you say.

Ok, my wife and my three children, my wife driving, drove me to [redacted] house. We got there around 8, a few minutes after probably. About five or maybe five minutes after eight.

That's [redacted].

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[REDACTED] Yes. [REDACTED] house.

In Raleigh?

Yes. I might add at this point that I got a letter from [REDACTED].

That's [REDACTED].

About Thursday, I believe, I got it about Thursday or Friday, saying that he had decided not to go and that we should go if we wanted to to participate in the counter-demonstration, and at that point in time I didn't know who was going, from our group. Like I said, we arrived at [REDACTED] house about five after eight. My wife was driving and we waited around to see if anybody else was going to show up to go from our group until about 8:15, 8:20, maybe as late as 8:30. I don't recall the exact time we left his house. I believe we were there about a half an hour, something like that. And then we decided nobody else was coming and that since [REDACTED] had instructed us to leave there not later than eight o'clock, we decided to leave. So, about 8:30, 8:20, somewhere along there, we left.

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And who was we? [REDACTED] and yourself?

And myself?

In whose car?

In his car.

Which is a... Could you describe the car, please.

What kind of car was he driving, [REDACTED]?

He was driving a station wagon ...

It's a two tone, part of it is white, station wagon.

Has it got the wood grain on the side?

Yeah, I believe so.

So you left here not later than 8:30 or about 8:30...

From his house..

From his house.

Right.

And you, what did you take with you?

No weapons.

Did you look in the trunk of his car?

No, I didn't look in the trunk of his car. You asked me what he took. I think he had three beers. Three or four beers, that he took. He had it in his house and we drank it on the way up there.

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But you did not look inside the trunk of the car. There could have been, possibly weapons.

I didn't look in the trunk of his car. He was aware that we were not supposed to take guns and I don't believe he would have gone against [redacted] stated desires on the part of the guns. I'm almost positive he didn't have his gun. I know he didn't get any or he didn't get in his trunk, or he didn't make any guns available to me to my sight within the whole period of time that we were together.

So, did you drive straight to Greensboro and located the assembly site?

Yes.

And what time would you have arrived?

M:

I can only estimate, I didn't, well, I had a watch on me but I didn't look at it. You've got to wind it every day and I don't believe I had it wound up. It was, I didn't check the time.

M (cont.): I can estimate that it was a little after 10.

G: Did you have trouble finding ...

M: Probably 10:30. Maybe it was 10:30. No, we didn't have any trouble finding it. No trouble at all.

G: Did you find a large crowd there when you arrived?

M: Yes.

G: How large was that crowd?

M: I would say around 50 people. 50, maybe 60. Counting women. There were quite a few women there.

G: Could you break it down?

M: Between sexes?

G: Yessir.

M: I can estimate that there were probably forty, forty to forty-five men and maybe six, seven, or eight, maybe ten women.

G: And about how many cars did you estimate?

M: Well, now, there was some around in the back of the house probably, because I noticed there was a back yard there and there was probably some I didn't see, but I would estimate, 16 to 18 cars, maybe, and that's just an estimate on my part. I didn't count them.

G: And you knew some of the people there when you arrived?

M: Yes.

G: Would you name them, please.

M: Oh, I was afraid ya'll was going to ask me to name all these people. Now, I hate to do that. Ok, I want to tell the truth and everything I know about it because, in my opinion, I know definitely I didn't break any laws nor did anybody in my vehicle break any laws, and in my opinion, none of our people broke any laws other than defend ourselves.

M (cont.): There was myself, there was [redacted]. This is going to be a lot of people. Now you want me to name them all?

G: Please.

M: Okay, myself, [redacted] ...

G: You said [redacted]. His first name is another name.

M: [redacted]

[redacted] (H): When you name them, can you tell us where they're from?

M: As I go along?

H: If you can't, just say I don't know where they're from.

M: Okay, well, you know where me and [redacted] are from. [redacted] is from Winston-Salem.

G: And he's with your group?

M: Yes.

G: (unintelligible) organization.

M: Yeah. [redacted] is with our group and he is also from Winston-Salem. [redacted] has a step-son, I don't know his exact name off-hand. I think his last name is [redacted].

G: [redacted]. Also with the same...

M: Yeah. [redacted]

G: Could it be [redacted]?

M: Yeah. He was there...

G: He's not with your organization?

M: No, he's not.

H: You might designate, you know, the organization, with you or with whoever you knew them to be and where

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H (cont.): they're from. It just helps us to identify who you're talking about.

M: He's with the Klan. And, [redacted]. I believe his last name is [redacted]. It might not be [redacted] or something like that. He's also with the Klan.

G: Is he the one from Mount Holly who you called?

M: Yes.

G: And you refer to previously during this discussion?

M: Yes, correct. He was there. There was a lot of people that I don't know. The guy who was leading the thing or who was obviously in charge was a guy who only identified himself as [redacted].

G: [redacted]?

M: Yes.

G: [redacted]. Was he, how old a male was he?

M: I would say he's [redacted] about my build, [redacted].

G: [redacted]. How tall are you?

M: I'm [redacted].

G: And he was about [redacted].

M: I would estimate so. I didn't stand next to him to compare our heights, but that was my ...

G: Mustache?

M: [redacted]?

G: Dark hair?

M: [redacted] he was kind of, maybe a little [redacted].

G: You had never met him before?

M: No, I never seen the man before?

G: Don't know where he was from?

M: No.

G: Not a member of your ...

M: No, he's not a member of my organization. I assume he was a Klansman, I don't know which Klan organization. There was also an elderly guy there who is a member of the National States Rights Party and let me think of his name. I don't know if I can remember his name. He was [redacted] [redacted] guy, and he's about [redacted], and he [redacted] [redacted]. You remember his name, [redacted]?

Mrs. M: No.

M: He's made a lot of meetings with the National States Rights Party, and his lady was with him. I don't know her name off hand, but she's also, at least she's attended National States Rights Party meetings, I don't know if she's a member.

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G: You mentioned [redacted] being in charge. What led you to that conclusion? What was he doing to let you know he was the leader?

M: Okay, when [redacted] got there he asked [redacted] [redacted] something. I overheard this and [redacted] said "Well, you're supposed to be running this. Don't ask me" and that led me to believe that this man was in charge. Plus the fact, just prior to us leaving that area, he got everybody together on the front, in the front yard.

G: [redacted] did?

M: Yes. He got everybody together on the front yard out there, and, do you want me to get into what he said at that time?

G: Sure.

M: Okay, he said just prior to that inside the living room of this house they had a map and I overheard him standing around talking to some of the other men there

M (cont.): that this is a route we're going to take, and I didn't look at the map that closely, and it was just a map, looked like a city map, and it had pencil marks on it.

G: Was this a route that you were going to take or was this a route that the marchers were going to take?

M: It could have been either one, either one. But I, he was showing us the route that the marchers were going to take. He said this is the route that they's going to take and they're going to march here and then they're going to assemble over here, et cetera, et cetera. I overheard him saying that. And then he got everybody out in the yard and he explained that we're not going to attack these people. He said, and he used the word "recon", if I'm not mistaken. He used the word "recon". We're going to recon, find out how many there are and going to assemble at, and he said some more things but I don't remember. I don't remember what else he said, but I tell you this. At no time did I hear any talk of any conspiracy and I read in the newspaper all these conspiracy theories. At no time did I hear anybody mention anything as far as shooting anybody or any kind of conspiracy to hurt anybody. [redacted] did explain that some men, some guy asked him "What do we do if we're attacked?" and [redacted] said words to the effect "Well, you just fight until you go down fighting."

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G: Let me just back up if I could. You were identifying the persons who you knew at the assembly point there, in the house off of 220.

M: Right.

G: Did you have a chance to complete the ...

M: the list?

G: Or did you digress?

M: I wasn't prepared to name everybody and I'm trying to think who welse was there.

G: We stopped when you talked about the fellow from Mt. Holly because he went out on the porch later.

- M: I believe in my present state of mind that that's everybody that I knew that was there. I can't remember everybody off-hand that I knew. I probably saw some people that I recognized or had seen before but I can't identify them by name right now.
- G: You indicated that you really, in fact, don't know exactly what time you arrived. Estimated 10:30, quarter to eleven.
- M: Something like that, yeah.
- G: What time did you leave the house, the assembly point off of 220.
- M: I would estimate we were there 15 to 20 minutes.
- G: And then left?
- M: Right.
- G: In a caravan.
- M: It could have been longer than that, because I know we were late, and the reason we were late was we had to wait because [] had sent somebody to the store to get him something to eat. I think he's got an ulcer problem or something and he was nervous, I guess. Anyway, he wanted something to eat so he sent a car with one or two of his people that were with him there. . . to get something to eat and we had to wait for them to get back with something.
- G: All right, when you said you were late, you meant you were late leaving the assembly point, not late in getting . . .
- M: Well I overheard, I heard . . .
- G: From Raleigh to Greensboro . . .
- M: I overheard somebody say, I believe, that 11 o'clock is when they're supposed to leave. When they're supposed to leave their assembly site and I caught it from what The Yankee was saying that we wanted to pass them on the march, not while they were

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M (cont.): assembled because we wanted to see how many people they had picked up, how many people were there.

H: Let me interject one question, if I could before we leave here. Do you see any weapons at the assembly site?

M: I saw no weapons.

H: Of your people or...

M: I saw no guns.

H: ...Klansmen... or any other organization?

M: I did not see any guns.

H: Any mention of it?

M: No.

G: What instructions, were there any other instructions other than the general statements made by on the porch?

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M: That would be, and I should say at this time that they all, as far as I was concerned, I was a little confused as to exactly what was going on. I was listening trying to find out, getting my mind on what we were going to be facing there, and, like I said before, it was my assumption all the time and I didn't hear anything to contradict it, that all we were there to demonstrate against these people and to show our non-support for communism. And that's what we were there for. We were there to assist the Klan. To assist the Klan. And just give them our support.

G: Did the entire group then get into cars and form a caravan?

M: Yes.

G: And the caravan consisted of about how many cars?

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M: I was in the second vehicle behind a pickup truck with who I assume were two Klansmen.

G: Do you know their names?

M: No. I believe, I'm almost positive that one of them was [redacted]. I'm almost positive of that.

G: That one was [redacted]?

M: Yes.

G: Did you ever hear him referred to by any other name than [redacted]?

M: No, I didn't.

G: You're looking to the recorder. Are you about to run out, if you want to change it, go right... b6 b7C

M: How long have we been talking? I don't want it to run out.

G: 11:50 is when we started, so that's about 25 minutes.

H: I'm watching this one. We're about out on this one, too.

M: I've got a 90-minute thing.

H: We're all right, go ahead.

G: And who was in the first car? You thought [redacted] was one. Who was the other person.

M: I don't know the other person.

G: Now what kind of a car was it. You said it was a pickup?

M: It was a pickup truck.

G: Did it have any Klan paraphernalia or insignias on the sides.

M: I didn't see any.

G: Did any of the cars have insignias which would indicate that you were with certain organizations?

M: I saw some signs there. Some people had some signs.

G: Inside the ...

M: No, this was out in the yard, I noticed. It said "God bless [redacted]", one of them, or something like that, and I seen a Confederate flag on a car, I believe. One of these license plate type deals, decals. But, other than that, I don't recall seeing anything that identified the caravan with the Klan.

G: Was [redacted] in the first car?

M: No.

G: He was not in the first car.

H: Is that the truck?

M: Yes.

G: I'm referring to it as a car; it's a pickup truck.

M: Now, we were in the second vehicle, right behind that truck and I, that was obviously because we got there a little bit late and parked out near the highway so, obviously, when we left we were going to be near the front, and that's how we wound up in the front, the second vehicle.

G: Do you recall how many cars, approximately, were in the caravan? Cars, and/or trucks.

M: I would say eight to ten. Seven, eight, or ten, somewhere along that total.

H: Now let's take the whole group now that is at the rally.

M: I don't know because when we left, when we pulled out we were the number two vehicle. I couldn't, I didn't turn around and look and make sure everybody was leaving. I heard later that most of the women stayed behind. I don't know if all of them stayed behind or not. I think there were a couple of women that were in the convoy.

G: How as it determined which vehicles would go and how

G:(cont.): the seating arrangement would take place?

M: There was no determination.

G: No instructions as to who would sit with who?

M: Well, [] ...

G: [], now.

M: Yeah, just before we left now, he says, says "How do you think we should work this?"

G: Who did he say that to?

M: To me, and [] was standing there, and []. I don't know his last name. He was there. He's also a member of our group.

G: From?

M: From Winston-Salem. I believe he's related, probably the son-in-law of [].

G: Son-in-law to []?

M: Yes, he was there. [], I can't remember his last name. But, I said, "Well, why don't [] and [] ride with us?" and "ya'll go in Ya'll's car" and [] said "Well, who's going to drive my car?" I said "I don't know" and I believe it was [] says "Well, [] can drive your car." And, so, we all jumped in the vehicle and that's when we got behind the truck and we all pulled out together.

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G: And who would [] be?

M: []

G: [] Did [] drive a car?

M: I believe he was driving [] car. Now, they were behind us. They were several cars behind us and I don't know exactly where they were in line. They were towards the rear I believe, towards the rear of the convoy.

G: Now, the first was a pickup truck with [] and one?

M: Yes.

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G: Did it have a CB radio? CB antenna.

M: Yes, it had a CB radio.

G: Did you have one in your...

M: Yes, we did and I didn't talk on the radio but I heard a voice that I assume was [redacted] up there because he was giving most of the instructions.

G: Does he talk with a yankee accent?

M: Yeah.

G: Is he from the north?

M: Yeah.

G: That's where he got [redacted]?

M: Yes, I assume he got it because that's his [redacted], maybe, on his CB radio.

G: And you assume he's a Klansman.

M: Yes, right.

G: Do you know he is?

M: No.

G: But you know he's not a member of your group, the National ...?

M: Socialist Party of America.

G: Now, was just [redacted] and yourself in car number two.

M: No, when we left the assembly site there was [redacted] was driving. I was in the right front seat. [redacted] was behind me, and [redacted] was on his left.

G: Now, that would be [redacted]?

M: I don't know his last name.

G: [redacted]?

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- M: Might be, I don't know.
- G: You don't know?
- M: I can't remember. I always knew him by [redacted].
- G: Ok, but [redacted] is a member of your group
- M: Yes.
- G: From?
- M: Winston-Salem.
- G: So there were four in your crowd?
- M: Right.
- G: Now, do you know what kind of a vehicle was behind you?
- (tape side B)
- G: Do you recall who was behind you, what type of vehicle?
- M: I'm pretty sure it was a light brown, large car. Either a Buick, Oldsmobile, might have been a Cadillac, and I'm pretty sure that [redacted] was in that car, sitting on the right front side, I believe.
- G: With how many others?
- M: I would estimate four or five? There was quite a few people in there. I think there was four or five people.
- G: Would they have all been friends of [redacted], as opposed to friends of yours from your organization?
- M: I couldn't identify any of the rest of the people. I remember looking back one time and seeing him and I didn't, either didn't recognize or didn't know the other people.
- G: So, if they were persons from your group, you would have recognized them?

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- M: Oh, they weren't people from my group. I'm pretty sure. There might have been one in there. I don't know.
- G: Do you recall, maybe, out of any description of any of the eight or nine, ten cars which were in the caravan?
- M: Description of any of the other cars?
- G: In other words, we're up to car number three.
- M: Not definitely. Not definitely. I remember looking back one time after we got to where the Communists were and I looked back in the rearview mirror and there was seven or eight of those other demonstrators beating on the car with fists and pounding on it with sticks, et cetera. And that was a small white car. I'm almost positive. A small white car.
- G: You left the house then a little bit after 11 o'clock. As I recall, what you ...
- M: Yes, I would estimate that. I didn't look at my watch. I don't even think my watch was working at that time.
- G: Did you drive straight to the, where did you drive?
- M: Ok, I personally am not familiar with Greensboro and I was lost about the whole time I was up there. Except for getting, I had the instructions for getting for [redacted] house. I knew how to get to Greensboro by 85, and the instructions were to go I-85 and take 220, south, just beyond Greensboro. Go down two or three miles and you see the Klan flag, so except for those instructions, I was lost the whole time I was there.
- G: Could you now describe your course of travel as best you can, and what subsequently took ...
- M: I know when we left there in the convoy, we started going kind of slow because we wanted to make sure everybody could get out on the highway and get behind us and we remained in a convoy and we went up, I guess, a mile or two and I heard somebody say "[redacted] just passed us."

G: Now this was over, was this comments made in your car or over the CB radio?

M: It was comments made on my car, but I believe one of the occupants of my car heard it on the radio. I'm not familiar with CB, and there's a lot of conversation on CB, I just don't understand and I can't make out what they're saying.

G: [redacted] was driving.

M: Yes. But anyway, I heard somebody say, [redacted] people just went past us.

G: Refers to?

M: [redacted], who is a Klansman. And, so, somebody said "Well, pull off the road and we'll send somebody back and see if they can find him."

G: This was before he got to the immediate site of the demonstration?

M: Oh, yes. Probably several miles and a car pulled up alongside our car and he said "Hey, you want us to go get [redacted]?" Somebody in our car said "Yeah".

G: Who pulled up alongside of you and in what kind of a car?

M: That was [redacted].

G: By himself?

M: Yes. He was in a little white car. I guess it was [redacted] car and I think it was [redacted] said "Yeah, go get them" and then he got on the radio and told the guy in the truck up ahead to pull over and let's wait for [redacted] people. We wanted more people you know, in case. I heard somebody state there would be 500 Communists there, and that's about what I would expect.

G: Had you seen any police at all during this period of time?

M: I don't recall seeing any police.

G: Then, you...

M: So, we waited there. If you want me to just go and continue. You haven't asked a question.

G: Just go ahead.

M: So we pulled off the road. I believe it was right after we pulled on I-85. We pulled off the road in a convoy and we sat there maybe five to ten minutes, and then I think it was [redacted] said "Well, they couldn't catch them. They couldn't find them. We don't know what happened but we are going to go ahead without them." So, that's when the truck up ahead of us pulled out and the convoy moved on towards the Communist rally site.

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G: Consisting of maybe eight to ten cars. The same eight to ten you assumed ...

M: I assumed they were back there. I didn't turn around at that time to look how many was behind.

G: And you still have your original four in the car?

M: Yes. The same people. The same four people. And we continued on to about, I would say three-quarters or a quarter of a block away from where the Communists were. I, well, what it was was we pulled up to where the Communists were on our left on the street. We came to a T in the road and you take a left and right down on the left was where the Communists were.

G: You knew because you could see them?

M: No, I knew because the Klansmen in front of us explained that up to your left front up there is where the Communists are.

G: Did you have a map with you?

M: No. We were just simply following that pickup truck in front of us. Like I said, I was lost the whole time I was there. But anyway, when we got to this intersection, a T in the road, where you can't go straight and where you've got to take a left and the Communists down on the left, the Klansmen pulled

M (cont.): off the side of the road. To the edge of the street, and the convoy pulled off behind. At that time, to the best of my knowledge and remembrance he explained that to your left front up here is the Communists and he said something else, mumbled something else, I couldn't ...

G: This is [redacted]?

M: Yeah. I assumed it was [redacted].

G: Sounded like [redacted]?

M: Yes. He said "This is the Communists." He might have said words to the effect "If they attack you we'll have to fight back, but we're just going to run through them. We're just going to ride through them." And the whole time that was my assumption, that we were just going to ride through them. We're going to heckle them and just demonstrate against them. We were going on past them and go down to where their final assembly site was set up, and I don't even know where that was. Then we took a left and pulled down to where the Communists were, and as soon as we got down there I heard [redacted] tell one to the right "Oh, I remember you at China Grove." That's the Klan rally they had down at China Grove.

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G: Now who said that?

M: [redacted].

G: What, did you have the windows down?

M: Yeah. [redacted] had his arm sticking out. He was behind me.

G: And [redacted] said "I remember you in China Grove?"

M: Yeah. He was shaking his finger at him. He didn't have a weapon or nothing. He was shaking his finger "Oh, I remember you down at China Grove", you know.

G: Can you describe that person he was shaking his finger at?

M: No.

- G: Was he a white man?
- M: See, I was in the front. He was behind me.
- G: A black male, white male, or do you know?
- M: I don't know.
- G: You just heard the statement.
- M: And, plus, there was a lot of people on both sides of the street and I don't know exactly which one he was looking at or talking to. But all of a sudden they started shouting "Death to the Klan", and hollering and raising Cain. Nobody attacked our vehicle.
- G: At no time?
- M: No. At no time. Nor the vehicle in front of us. I didn't see anybody attack those two vehicles. Obviously we caught them by surprise and we went right on down the street. I would estimate maybe 200 feet, 300 feet, maybe as much as 300 feet, we pulled down. We were going slow. I couldn't understand why we were going slow but I wanted to get the hell out of there.
- G: How close were you to the pickup in front of you?
- M: Right behind them. How many feet? I would estimate maybe 20 feet, maybe a little closer. And, we got down to maybe 100 or 200, between 150 and 200 feet, somewhere along in there past where the main group of Communists were standing there. Where they had the cameras set up on the left over there. I saw a t.v. camera on the left over there. It got past there and we turned around to look. I turned around to look and I saw.
- G: Had you stopped or were you still moving slow?
- M: Moving slow.
- G: Okay.
- M: Moving slow and I still couldn't figure out why we were going slow because I wanted to get out of there

- M (cont.): and I turned around and looked through the back window, and I saw one of our vehicles being attacked with pounding on it with sticks and you can see they was just all over, like ...
- G: Was the vehicle immediately behind you?
- M: No, I believe it was the one behind that. I believe it was the one behind that. I'm not sure. I'm not sure.
- G: Before the cars were in single file, is it still possible to see the car two cars behind you if you're in a straight line?
- M: Well, that's a good question. I hadn't thought of that, so, it could have been the car that was right behind, but I don't believe it was. It could have possibly been the car behind us. I'm not sure. Like I said, I was nervous and I wasn't planning on remembering all this stuff. I just wanted to get the hell out of there.
- G: Did any comments come over the CB radio at that point?
- M: During that point? Uh, I don't believe so. I wasn't listening and I wasn't concentrating. I don't believe so. I don't believe I heard anything. Mostly the comments hollering "Death to the Klan" and shouting obscenities and that sort of thing.
- G: Had you seen any guns to that point?
- M: No. I had seen no guns, heard no guns to that point. I was hoping everybody would get through and that would be that. That was my fondest wish at that time. I just wanted to get out of here. We are in a black section of town, eight or ten cars of white people, and anybody with any sense knows that's a dangerous situation, especially when they are expecting the Klan, so I just wanted to get out of there. Like I said, we moved on past to where the Communists were in like a little parking way or something over here on the left. We come up right here on this street, right here, with the T in the road. This is where our

- M (cont.): convoy was originally. He explained this was Communist on our left. We took a left and went down this street, truck up here and us right behind them, I would guess, I would estimate probably 200, 200 feet between where the main group of people was and where we finally stopped. When we turned around and looked at all them Communists attacking the vehicle back there. I'd estimate it must have been about right here where they were attacking the vehicle.
- G: For the record, I think that is Everett Street.
- M: I don't know what street it is. Like I said, I was lost the whole time I was there.
- H: Was there a lot of space between here and right here. How far are you from here?
- M: You mean how far was my car from the one directly behind us?
- H: Yes.
- M: I'm not one hundred percent sure because I'm not sure whether it was the car behind me that was being attacked or the one behind that, and I don't remember looking. It might have been several cars behind me being attacked.
- G: Can you picture a description of the car in your mind, whether it was black or white or blue or brown?
- M: It was light.
- G: About the possible description of that car, do you think, you know it was a light color. Do you think it was a light color?
- M: I'm pretty sure it was a light colored car.
- G: An old car?
- M: No, I don't believe so. I don't believe it was a late model car. But, you want me to just continue all the way up to that point?
- G: Please.
- M: At that point in time I wasn't sure whether we were going to go back and help them people or not. Thinking

M (cont.): back, I didn't have the inclination to go back and help them because, to be perfectly frank about it I was scared. Anyway, I believe it was [redacted] who said "We got to go back and help them." I believe he said "My son's back there." He either said that then or later on. I believe he said it at that time, so, at that time we all got out of the car and I ran back, I would estimate about 60 feet. At that point, I saw a Communist, who I assume was a Communist, with a pistol pointed at me or in my direction, standing right here. The television camera was over here, as I recall. It was a Communist standing basically in the vicinity right here, about, beside the road on our left in front of where the main group of demonstrators were, and he had a pistol and I saw shotgun fire, or I saw the smoke and I heard the pop, pop, pop, three or four rounds coming from that pistol in my general direction, and it looked to me like it was pointed right at me.

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G: Could you describe the individual?

M: I'll attempt to. I don't believe I could identify him in a lineup or anything like that because we were probably, maybe as much as 100 or more than 100 feet away from who was firing at us. I'd say he was about [redacted] or [redacted]. It was a white man. I don't think he had a hat on. I believe he had light brown hair or brown hair. He was about [redacted] or [redacted]. He was in kind of a crouched position, and he was firing at me with a pistol.

H: How old was he?

G: I'd say mid-[redacted]. That would be my off-hand. I don't know. He could be much older than that or much older.

H: Could you tell what kind of pistol?

M: No, it was just too far away. I could see the smoke coming from it and I could hear the pop, pop, pop.

G: Could you hear them hit anything?

M: No. It caught me all of a sudden. Even after I saw it I probably run a few more steps before it dawned

M (cont.): on me that somebody's shooting at me. It was about that time that I heard, I believe it was [redacted], it's okay, they're okay, get back to the car and get the hell out of here. That's when the shots started being fired. There were a lot of shots.

G: What were these? The shots you just described, the first shots that you heard.

M: That's the first shots that I heard.

G: You had not, prior to that, heard one shot.

M: Not one shot. If I had I damn sure wouldn't have been running back in the direction of where the shots were coming from. And that's when I turned around and we got back in our vehicle. When we got back in the vehicle I got in the middle and [redacted] jumped in the right hand side. I was in the middle and [redacted] was driving.

G: Now, let's go back over that, the order in which you were sitting when you left, please.

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M: Okay, [redacted] was driving.

G: That's [redacted] ...

M: [redacted], and I was in the middle, and [redacted] was in the right front.

G: That's [redacted].

M: Yes, and [redacted] was in the rear. [redacted] was in the back seat.

G: [redacted], I think.

M: Yes.

H: And you're hearing a lot of shots.

M: Yes.

H: Are you seeing anybody else fire?

M: No.

H: Do you see anybody else fire any time?

M: No, I just wanted to get out. I was up there in the front.

G: Did you see any other guns in the hands of anybody at the time you see the gentleman pointing at you with what you say was a .45. Do you see any others with guns?

M: Immediately after that I saw one other, possibly, I saw one person from one of our vehicles get out and shoot up in the air. I believe it was a hand gun. He was shooting up in the air, two or three rounds. Up in the air.

G: Which vehicle was that?

M: I'm not sure. I was running. I was scared and I really don't remember.

G: Could it have been the pickup truck in front of you?

M: I do remember when I was running back to help some of our people, I passed two or three cars. I can remember that. I passed two or three cars and I believe I ran about 60 feet.

G: You were stopped in the center of the road, rather than, I assume there were cars parked on the sides of you.

M: I don't believe so. I don't believe there were. There could have been. I don't remember. I remember having the feeling that it was a real narrow street and I remember thinking that we can't get around this truck up here and I remember thinking that the people behind us can't get away either as long as we're in front of them. I remember thinking that. And I remember thinking how important it is for us to get the hell out of here and get off the street so the people behind us can get out and it was my assumption that they were stuck back there, as long as that truck was in front of us, and as long as we were where we were, the people behind us were stuck and could not get out.

G: How far from your car were you when you saw this person shooting at you who you estimated was a possible

G (cont.): 100 feet away.

M: Yeah, I'd say about 60 feet back from my car, from where we got out of the car.

H: Let me clarify one thing. Did you say you thought the gun might be a .45 or you couldn't tell whether it was an automatic?

M: I don't know what type hand gun it was. It was a hand gun. I don't know what it was.

G: You want to continue with what...

M: Well, at that time [] was saying "Get the hell out of here, they're shooting", "Get the hell out of here", and he, when they got back in the car he got on the radio and said "They're shooting. Get the hell out of here. Everybody get the hell out of here", and at that ...

G: [] did that?

M: Yeah, now when we run back and got back in our car, if I'm not mistaken, that pickup truck was gone. I believe they were already gone. When we got back into our car, that truck was gone. We got back in and got the hell out of there. We went down to the first street that we could take a right and we took a right, and I remember passing a black man and a black woman who tried to run us off the road. If [] hadn't of swerved they'd run us off the road. I don't understand whether he was drunk or doped up on something or whether he intentionally tried to run us off the road. I don't know.

G: Did you see a car way behind you?

M: I remember looking back and I really don't know whether there was, I heard [] say "I think they all got away" or "I think most of them got away" or words to that effect.

G: Where did you go from there?

M: We went, well, I don't know where we was at but we intended to go back and drop [] off back at his

M (cont.): house in Winston-Salem and we drove back to his house in Winston-Salem and dropped [] and [] off at what I assumed was his house. I'd never been to his house before.

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G: Meaning [] house.

M: Yes. We dropped them off and left, and we come back to Raleigh.

H: Are there people on this side of the street, too.

M: Yeah, yeah.

H: You're getting them on both sides?

M: Yeah, there was quite a few and they were hollering at us, but ...

H: The one you see shooting is here and you're running from up here.

M: Yes, and I got the impression that most of the people or most of the Communists were on this side in this general little parking lot.

H: Little parking area?

M: Yeah, a little parking area about maybe, 50 feet by 100 feet, something like that, maybe smaller or larger.

H: With an entrance right here?

M: Yeah, kind of an indentation with maybe a building here and a building here, I don't know. But I remember seeing a t.v. camera and maybe, unless I got disoriented, the guy that was firing maybe 30 or 40 feet adjacent and on the same side of the street as that t.v. camera. He was standing about right here.

G: Enroute to the place where this, where the Communists, as you refer to them, were gathering, did you stop and make any purchases?

M: No, definitely not.

G: Nobody in the car got out and went in and bought any gum, cigarettes, eggs, or otherwise?

M: Now, wait a minute. Thinking back, [] got something to eat. The people that had left to go get him something to eat, I don't believe had gotten back to the original assembly site before we left and I believe, wait a minute. [], yeah, [] did get out of the car and he went back to, I believe, a car that was behind us and got that something to eat, whatever it was.

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G: When was that?

M: That was before we got down to I-85 to pull off and wait for [] people. Prior to that. And, let me say it again. I was nervous the whole time we was there and I didn't make it a point of remembering every little detail or what transpired during the whole trip.

G: Well, did he come back and get in the car with a sandwich or ...

M: Yeah, I didn't turn around and look at him eating. I didn't turn around and look at him eating, but I remember seeing him come back to the car and I'm pretty sure he had something in his hand, like a hamburger or something like that.

G: Would you, could you figure anything else if we were to, just give you time to think, I wonder?

M: I don't think so, I could think of something. I think that's all. That's...

H: While you're here, at the scene, the only shooting you witness is the shooting being done by a member of the group that's demonstrating.

M: Plus I vaguely remember seeing someone from one of our vehicles standing to the right side of his vehicle with the door open. He was standing in between the door and inside of his car and he shot a couple of shots up in the air, as I remember.

H: Hand gun?

M: I'm not sure. I believe it was a hand gun. I believe it was a hand gun.

H: You don't see anybody fall or get hit or anything like that?

M: I never saw that. I never saw that. I didn't know anybody was wounded, hurt, or anything until we were probably at least a mile or two down the road and I came, I can't remember whether we heard it on the radio or the CB. I believe it was the radio. The radio news. Said the first report we got was one injured, I believe.

G: Now when you came back, you later had some contact with [redacted]

M: When we come back to Raleigh?

G: Right. You've already related that you went to Winston-Salem and you dropped off [redacted]

M: Yeah.

G: And you dropped off...

M: [redacted], at their house, [redacted] house.

G: At what you think is [redacted] house.

M: Yeah, and we come back to Raleigh. We went over to my cousin's house. He lives this side of Garner.

G: And who is that?

M: [redacted] my first cousin, and his wife, and they have five children. And [redacted] was there.

G: Could you relate your conversation with him as a reaction as to where this conversation took place.

M: The conversation I had with [redacted] when we got back?

G: Yes.

M: I just basically told him what happened.

G: And was that in the [redacted] house?

M: Yes. Well, he and I went outside, went out in the back of my cousin's house. I was going to tell him

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M (cont.): right there, but he said let's go outside. For some reason he wanted me outside.

G: Was [redacted], I mean, was it the three of you?

M: No, no, there was only me and [redacted] at that time. And [redacted] was on the inside.

G: You mean [redacted] had come back with you and was in the house.

M: Right.

G: And what was [redacted] reaction?

M: Well, he was upset. He had obviously been listening to the news and he was upset and he was concerned about our people, any of our people being hurt, and he was relieved that none of our people were being hurt and he was kind of upset that the whole thing happened and blew up like it did. But, basically I just told him the truth about what happened.

G: You indicated, I recall, that at no time were instructions given as to who would sit with whom in the cars which participated in the caravan.

M: Right.

G: That the only ones in your car were members of your organization.

M: Right, and we decided that, like I said before, [redacted] asked me "Who you think ought to ride with who and does it make any difference?"

G: [redacted]?

M: Yes, yes, and I said well, [redacted], since he was standing there and [redacted] was standing there, I said "Well, why don't you let [redacted] and [redacted] go with us" because there was only two in our vehicle.

G: In this morning's paper, which is Thursday morning's News and Observer, states that a man by the name of [redacted] went to the Greensboro Police Department and obtained a map. Who was [redacted]?

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M: I don't know. I read that myself this morning. After I called you on the phone this morning at 9:30, I went and got a News and Observer and I read that. I don't have any idea who [] is.

G: That is not []?

M: I don't know. It could be. I don't know who [] is.

G: You don't know...

M: That's a complete stranger to me. That's a new name.

H: Do you know most of the Klansmen by name?

M: No. I don't know that many Klansmen. The ones I know, I've already mentioned their names.

G: And you state that your party is the National Socialist Party of America?

M: Right.

G: Do you hold a position with this party?

M: No.

G: But [] is the State Commander?

M: The Unit Leader, of the National Socialist Party of America.

G: Is that the North Carolina Unit?

M: That's the North Carolina Unit.

G: That means North Carolina.

M: Right.

H: Well, I can't think of anything. I think it's pretty well covered. I think he's been thinking about it.

M: Yeah, and like I said before, the reason I didn't talk to ya'll last night was because you caught me by

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M (cont.): surprise and like I told [redacted], I don't have a high opinion of the FBI, based on highly publicized accounts of how the FBI pulled dirty tricks on the Klan back in the sixties and I was just protecting myself, not that I had anything to hide last night, and I've told everybody that I've known that I intended to come forward and to make our positions known to tell what happened.

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G: Do you have any complaints about our conduct or this interview?

M: Not so far, no, sir. Not so far. I would say, you've got to admit that all this media, the way the media has described what took place in Greensboro is about the exact opposite of what actually happened, and that's got to cause me and other people that was there to believe that something's going on. I mean, when the Klan and National Socialist Party of America are legal organizations, otherwise, I wouldn't be affiliated with either one of them. But here we are riding down the street to have a counter demonstration against Communists in the streets of Greensboro, North Carolina, and when we get attacked with fists, with sticks, and with guns in our own cars on a public street and it appears to be that people ought to have a right to defend themselves, and when the complete media portrays the whole thing as otherwise. It's just completely different from the truth of what happened, it makes people wonder.

G: Which leads me to one other question, to re-iterate. With your own eyes, you only saw the "Communists" attacking the car. You saw none of your persons being physically attacked, other than the vehicles.

M: That's correct. That's correct.

H: What kind of sticks did they use?

M: I seen long white sticks.

H: That seemed to be uniform in length and uniform in size, or were they made of different materials?

M: I don't recall. I saw on television, it looked to me they were uniform on television, but at that particular instance, I don't recall.

H: Would you describe yourself as advocating violence or being a non-violent person?

M: I don't advocate violence. I think every organization should have the right as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to stage peaceful demonstrations and to counter-demonstrate and that's what we were there for; the Communists staged a counter-demonstration, a heckling up in China Grove. I wasn't at China Grove but some of our people were there and they were just simply there to show a movie, and they were up there hollering "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan" and we were going there to kind of stage a counter-demonstration and heckle them and let them know we didn't want them there, we didn't want them to counter-protest and it was simple as that, and we were attacked.

H: And your organization doesn't advocate violence?

M: No. It's my personal belief as long as we have freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to of assembly, as long as we have those I have no ambition to break any laws and I have previously told my wife that and everybody I'm associated with. I will not break any laws, and I have not broke any laws.

G: You previously indicated to me that you were born in Neuse, North Carolina.

M: Well, that's where I grew up. I was born in Raleigh.

G: Born in Raleigh. And did we get the date of birth?

H: No, I think we could get that now.

M: My date of birth is the [redacted], and I was born at [redacted].

G: And you are, you were recently

(end tape number 2, side B)

G: I think you indicated on our tape when it ran out that you were a [redacted] when you retired?

M: Yes, I was a [redacted] when I retired but I

M (cont.): had previously been a [redacted] and my highest rank held was a [redacted]

G: And, how much education have you had?

M: [redacted].

G: Graduating from high school in?

M: Well, I got my high school diploma after I went into the [redacted]. I dropped out of school in the 12th grade, [redacted].

G: And, we, of course, met your wife and you've got [redacted] children.

M: Right, [redacted] and [redacted].

H: And you're [redacted]?

M: [redacted].

H: One hundred and?

M: [redacted] pounds.

G: [redacted] hair?

M: [redacted] hair and [redacted] eyes.

G: [redacted].

M: Good looking.

H: Well, I can't think of anything else.

G: I can't think of any more. We appreciate your time.

M: Yes sir, I appreciate ya'll's attitude, and have you got the warrant now or are you going to wait a while?

G: We have no warrant.

In addition, [redacted] advised he is known as [redacted] and that he is now a [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

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[redacted]

[redacted] Morganton, North Carolina, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the investigation. [redacted] advised that he did not wish to make any statement to the interviewing Agents. [redacted] was advised by SA [redacted] that he, [redacted], had been identified as a Ku Klux Klan member who had accompanied [redacted] to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and participated in a caravan of cars which became involved in a conflict and later shooting between the Ku Klux Klan group and a group of communist sympathizers that were having a rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, that date. [redacted] was advised that, if he did not make a statement at this time, he could be subpoenaed before a Grand Jury to tell of the above-described incident. [redacted] advised that he would not make a statement and did not wish to further talk to the interviewing Agents.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:
 Sex:
 Race:
 Nationality:
 Date of Birth:
 Place of Birth:
 Height:
 Weight:
 Hair:
 Eyes:
 Facial Characteristics:

[redacted]

Male
White

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[redacted]

Occupation:

[redacted]

Morganton, North Carolina

Previous Arrests:

[redacted]

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Morganton, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted], and SA [redacted] JCH/rep

Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

Mother:



Morganton, North Carolina

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] was interviewed in the presence of and at the office of her attorney, [redacted] in Hickory, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that she was born [redacted] and that her residence address was [redacted], Hickory, North Carolina. She said that she was formerly married to [redacted] but that she is now single.

She advised that she had attended a meeting on a Sunday in Lincolnton, North Carolina, two or three weeks ago which was a Ku Klux Klan (KKK) rally. She said at this meeting it was determined and discussed that the Klan had been invited by Communists to come to Greensboro to observe a march. She voted to go to Greensboro. Sunday, October 28, 1979, she attended another meeting of her Klavern at a trailer in Icard, North Carolina. At this meeting, the persons present were [redacted] her daughter, [redacted] and her husband, [redacted] and an individual known to her as [redacted] from Highland. She said that this meeting was held in the Trailer Cafe near Icard, North Carolina. There were no guns in the cafe.

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On November 3, 1979, she accompanied [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] to Greensboro in [redacted] car. She noted that [redacted] was her neighbor and that she had met him at his house to go to Greensboro. They drove to Greensboro Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, and met at a house which was marked by a flag, she believes to be an American flag. At the house were a "bunch" of people, numbering 20 to 30. She did not know but about half of them. They were there waiting for about 10 to 20 minutes and she and [redacted] went into the house and looked at some books which had items about the KKK in them. She did not see any guns. There might have been guns around the fireplace in the living room but there were a "bunch of people" and she was unable to see. The meeting was more or less being run by [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). He was issuing instructions. She remembers that he had been at a meeting at Lincolnton, North Carolina, and had told them that

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Hickory, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] RET:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

they were invited by the Communists. [redacted] was there. She got into [redacted] car along with [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted] and [redacted]. On the way to Greensboro they stopped and waited for a blue car that had come up to join in the group. She did not know who was in this car. This car had passed them, turned around, come up and joined the group. She recalled that [redacted] was in a car behind her, and an unknown number of cars were in the procession. The car she was riding in was third or fourth from the front and there were several cars behind her. [redacted] was in the car directly behind her. She recalls that a very [redacted]-ish looking white man was at the house but she did not recall his name and stated only that he was about [redacted] feet tall, being [redacted] than she was. Another individual who was at that house was a white male about [redacted] years of age. She said that neither of these individuals was [redacted] or [redacted]. She knew both of these individuals. She also advised that [redacted], whose last name might be [redacted], from Morganton, North Carolina, was at the house. She described him as [redacted] [redacted], between [redacted] and [redacted] years of age. She saw him with a [redacted] guy, whose name she did not know. [redacted] was in a car behind [redacted] car or it could have, she said, been in front of [redacted] car. The lead vehicle was the one of [redacted]. The blue car, which they had met, had gotten into the back somewhere. They drove to a project area in Greensboro. No robes or other identifying items were worn by the participants in the vehicles and the plan was to shout at them. Back at the house, she recalled that [redacted] [redacted] had said after the confrontation and melee had taken place, "what happened?" and [redacted] said "I told them", meaning that he had told them who they were. She recalled that when they got to the project area, the Communists came up to the car and hit the back of the car. The Communists hit the car with sticks and placards. [redacted] and [redacted] either got out of the car or tried to get out. She saw no guns in the possession of any of these individuals. [redacted] was somewhere, but she was not sure where, at that time. She heard shots coming from the crowd on the curb, but did not see anyone doing any shooting. She saw no guns on the sidewalk. She did state that she saw some of the Communists in possession of long-barreled guns. She stated that one black guy had one and she believed he was shooting up over the cars. There was beating on the cars and she was scared. [redacted] got back into the car and she heard [redacted] say to get in the car and leave. They drove off and went to the meeting house where they had first assembled. They were there only a short time and while they were there, she went

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across the road to a store and got a Pepsi. They then left the area and went to [redacted] home. Those that left the area together were [redacted] another girl whose identity she did not know, and herself. At [redacted] house, they listened to the t.v. for a short while but left there and went to a motel somewhere in Greensboro. She did not know the name of the motel or its' location. [redacted] registered and they went into a room and watched t.v. They stayed there for about a half an hour when [redacted] and the fellow that was with him previously in his pickup truck got to drinking badly. This fellow that was with [redacted] got louder. She did not know his identity but stated he was from Greensboro. [redacted] then said "We should leave" and we decided to go. Leaving then in [redacted] car were [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), [redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) from Lincolnton, and herself. She remarked that [redacted] is from Lincolnton, North Carolina, where she is in the Klan. She described him as a white male, about [redacted] years of age, [redacted] than [redacted] feet tall, and stated that she had seen him in Lincolnton at a number of meetings and rallies.

She stated as far as she knew, [redacted] had left and gone back to Morganton, North Carolina. She had seen [redacted] lots of times at meetings and knew he was from Morganton. She also remarked that [redacted] had been to meetings in Icard at the trailer. She described him as a white male, [redacted] about [redacted] years of age, with a large [redacted] weighing about [redacted] pounds. He sometimes came to the meetings in a station wagon, sometimes in a car. After the group, including herself and [redacted] and those set out above, left the motel in Greensboro, they drove to Lincolnton, North Carolina, where they went to the home of [redacted] was still with them. They then drove up towards Boone, North Carolina, to a cabin that was owned by [redacted] people. This cabin was on the other side of Boone and was a nice cabin containing one bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. They stayed overnight in this cabin and stayed there until about 10 a.m. on Sunday morning. Then, [redacted] and [redacted] wanted to go home and so they let them out of the car near Boone and they hitchhiked back to the Hickory area. They then drove towards Morganton, North Carolina, and from there towards Asheville, North Carolina. She went to sleep in the car. They continued to drive and she remembers waking up and seeing that they were in South Carolina somewhere. She recalls that [redacted] telephoned someone but she did not know who. She knew they were in South Carolina, because she saw a road sign identifying where they were as being in South Carolina, but not as to the exact location. They drove a long time and arrived in Whiteville, North Carolina. It was fairly late when they arrived there, perhaps 10 or 11 at night. At

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this point [redacted] and [redacted] got out of the car in Whiteville and told her and [redacted] to go to Charlotte and ditch the car and go home. They then gave her and [redacted] some money and they proceeded to leave and go to Charlotte. They went in behind the bus station in Charlotte, North Carolina, and left the car there. They checked on the bus schedule to Hickory, North Carolina, but found that they would have to wait too long to get to Hickory on the bus. They then called [redacted] mother, in Hickory and she told them to call [redacted] aunt but they could not get ahold of her and they did not know how to get to the house. They then called [redacted] back again. Not too long after that, the Charlotte police arrived and picked them up at the bus station. They stayed at the Charlotte Police Department for a while and then an officer from the Sheriff's Office in Catawba County at Newton, North Carolina, and an SBI agent arrived and picked them up and took them back to Newton, North Carolina, where they stayed at the Sheriff's Office there until the next morning.

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[redacted] advised that she joined the KKK about three months ago in Icard, North Carolina, at the trailer meeting place and that [redacted] is the head of the KKK in Hickory, North Carolina.

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Born:	[redacted]
Home address:	Hickory, North Carolina
Height:	[redacted]
Weight:	[redacted]
Hair:	[redacted]
Marital status:	[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] Castalia, North Carolina, was interviewed at the residence of [redacted], after having been advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents by oral greeting and display of credentials.

[redacted] advised that she lives on [redacted] between Castalia and Nashville, North Carolina, and that there is no telephone at her residence. [redacted] also said she was employed at the [redacted] in Castalia, North Carolina.

[redacted] said she went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, with [redacted] in [redacted] 1974 black Ford pickup truck. [redacted] said she went to Greensboro, North Carolina, with [redacted] because [redacted] had asked her to accompany him. [redacted] stated that she was aware that there was going to be a Communist march or a parade in Greensboro, North Carolina, and that she and [redacted] were going to watch the parade. [redacted] did not recall how she first heard of the Communist parade or march.

[redacted] said that she and [redacted] drove to a house outside of Greensboro, North Carolina, but that she could not recall anything distinctive about the house. [redacted] said she did not know where the house was and that [redacted] must have known since she, herself, did not know. [redacted] did not recall referring to a map or other directions in order to get to this house. [redacted] said that while she was at the house she noticed that a "few" other people were also there. [redacted] declined to estimate the number of people other than "few". [redacted] said that aside from [redacted] she did not know the names of any other people present at this house. [redacted] did state that she had seen some of the people at the house previously, probably in Rocky Mount or Lincolnton, North Carolina. [redacted] said that a couple of weeks previously she had been in Lincolnton, North Carolina, for a march and rally with [redacted].

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Castalia, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] TMM:let Date dictated 11/9/79

[] said that she was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) but that [] has stated that he used to be a member of the KKK but is not currently.

[] said that from the house outside of Greensboro, North Carolina, the people assembled there, got into their automobiles, and "just left". [] said she had no idea where they were going but that they were to go to a parking area to observe the Communists march. [] said that she and [] were the only ones in [] pickup truck, and that [] was driving and followed other cars from the house.

[] recalled that the line of cars drove into a housing area where some people were standing to her right shouting "Death to the Klan". [] stated that she saw cars ahead of her being hit with axe handles or sticks but that [] pickup truck was not hit. [] stated that because of the dog cage in the back of [] pickup truck, she could not see behind the pickup truck.

[] said that after seeing the car being hit, she heard firecrackers going off. [] said she could not identify the firecracker noises she heard as gunshot noises. [] stated that she did not observe any guns while she was in the procession of cars. [] said she always carries a .22 caliber revolver in her purse but that she did not take this weapon out of her purse while she was in the line of vehicles.

[] said that after observing the car being hit with the sticks and hearing the firecrackers, [] drove away from the area. [] said that she and [] drove back to Castalia, North Carolina, stopping only to eat some food that they had brought along with them.

[] stated that she is a member of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens. [] stated that she goes to meetings of this Brotherhood of Free Citizens on Tuesday evenings for the purpose of meeting, talking, and having a good time with some friends. [] admitted that she had been to meetings of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens with [], but declined to identify any other members of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens. [] also declined to state where the meetings of the Brotherhood of Free Citizens took place.

[] stated that she was born on [] at [] but declined to furnish any additional identifying information, including the

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exact location of her residence. [redacted] stated she was [redacted] approximately 15 years ago and that she [redacted] but declined any further information. [redacted] was observed to be a [redacted] female with [redacted] hair and [redacted] eyes.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 12, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that one of his neighbors, a black woman, whom he did not want to identify for fear she would be angry with him, overheard two white women talking about the march on Saturday. [redacted] said that this black woman overheard the two white women at a store or laundromat, and they were talking about the men down at the house on [redacted] where [redacted] lives. [redacted] stated that he knows about [redacted] because another friend of his knows him from the gas station. He continued by saying that the black woman did not know anything specific and merely overheard the two white women talking about loading the cars with robes and white shrouds.

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[redacted] could provide no other information that his neighbor overheard, and he is sure that she could not and would not have any more information for the FBI. He said that he has heard from other sources that [redacted] is scared to death and is afraid they are going to get him involved in some way.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Place of Birth:	[redacted]
Height:	[redacted]
Weight:	[redacted]
Occupation:	[redacted]
Vehicle:	1974 Dodge Dart, green in color

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] : rep Date dictated 11/9/79

CE 44-3527

E. MEDIA WITNESSES TO THE INCIDENT

In view of the advanced publicity provided by the Workers Viewpoint Organization such as "Death to the Klan" posters, various media representatives were present at the scene. The following represents the results of media interviews conducted by the FBI.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted], home address - [redacted]
 [redacted] Reidsville, North Carolina home telephone number
 [redacted] advised he is [redacted] with
 [redacted] News in High Point, North Carolina.

[redacted] indicated he was covering the demonstration which occurred on Everitt Street in Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979, along with his cameraman, [redacted] also with [redacted], when shooting broke out amongst the demonstrators and individuals who had arrived in a car-type caravan. [redacted] indicated that, while he was standing in the area, cars began to drive down Everitt Street, and the demonstrators began attacking these vehicles with their fists and clubs and yelling, "Death to the Klan," and other "white obscenities." [redacted] also stated that people from the car caravan exited their vehicles and began to fist-fight with the demonstrators. [redacted] stated he heard two shots which came from the direction of the demonstrators which were gathered on Everitt Street, at which time several of the vehicles in the caravan accelerated quickly and left the area. [redacted] indicated that two vehicles, one being a light-colored sedan and one being a light-colored van, stayed parked on Everitt Street, and several of the people belonging to the car caravan ran back to these vehicles and obtained weapons, specifically, handguns, shotguns, and rifles, from the trunk of the sedan and from inside the van. Seconds later, several shots were fired by both demonstrators and the people who had arrived in the car caravan; and he observed several individuals being shot and falling to the ground.

[redacted] indicated that the light-colored sedan was occupied by two white males whose description he was not completely sure of. [redacted] did state, however, the driver of the light-colored van obtained some type of rifle from the trunk of his vehicle and began to shoot it at the crowd. He described this man as being in his late [redacted] with [redacted] hair, perhaps [redacted] in style, wearing a blue jeans jacket and blue jean trousers, being of [redacted] height and build. He stated there was another individual who was riding on the

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Investigation on 11/3/79 at High Point, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and
 SA [redacted] WTS/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

CE 44-3527

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passenger side of the vehicle, and he obtained a long-barreled shotgun, pump type, from the trunk of the vehicle and fired it at least four times into the crowd. He described this individual as approximately the same height and weight as the driver; however, no further description could be provided. [redacted] did add that the passenger had [redacted] hair and perhaps was [redacted] in build than the driver.

[redacted] described the small, light-colored sedan as being a Ford two-door product, small, having a Rebel flag on the front bumper. [redacted] also indicated that the shooting occurred at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979, but could provide no other information.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted]
High Point, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and the nature of the inquiry; and he thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted] is employed as a news photographer for [redacted] in High Point, North Carolina. In this regard, on the morning of November 3, 1979, he traveled to Greensboro, North Carolina, to photograph the rally which was to take place there. At approximately 11:00 A. M., he arrived near the intersection of Benbow and Lee Streets to film an interview with [redacted] one of the leaders of the rally.

Shortly after this interview was completed, a group of Caucasians and blacks who appeared to be part of the demonstrators began chanting "Death to the Klan" and "Pigs Stay Away." They made other statements and chants which [redacted] could not recall, but he stated that they were anti-Klan and negative toward white people. This group also had pieces of paper wherein these chants appeared to be printed.

There was a black female who had [redacted] hair and [redacted] skin, approximately [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, who was leading this group and attempting to get them "fired up." Although [redacted] did not know what her name was, he stated that [redacted] a member of [redacted] News Staff, would be able to provide her name.

The black female then got into a car, and [redacted] and [redacted] were to follow them to the Morningside Homes. They parked in front of a church in that area.

[redacted] next observed a line of cars that were traveling west on Everitt Street, and the chanting was still continuing. [redacted] heard what sounded to be people chanting and beating on cars as they were going by. The preponderant chant which [redacted] heard was "Death to the Klan." As the

Investigation on 11/3/79 at High Point, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/6/79

traffic was going by, [] hollered to [], "Shoot that," meaning to get it on film. [] then focused his camera on the occurrences. What he observed was both Caucasian and black people kicking cars and chanting. [] observed a white male run up to the window of a car and heard a "pop" sound, which he believes was the driver of that vehicle firing a shot at the individual. He observed the driver of that vehicle to be carrying a long-barreled pistol. The individual who ran up to the car ran away from the car into the woods, and [] is of the opinion he was not shot. This was the first shot which [] heard.

The driver of this vehicle then exited his car and fired several shots into the air. In the [] film, he is the white male holding a gun in mid-air by the pickup truck, wearing a green Army fatigue jacket. Many shots were fired thereafter, and [] just stood up "frozen" and filmed what was going on. [] heard [] yell to him to "get down," and he thereafter ran toward the church and got behind a car at the church. [] was also behind that car.

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There was another car next to the vehicle behind which [] was hiding, and behind that car was a white male carrying and shooting an over-under double-barreled Derringer. Although this individual is on the [] film, [] does not believe he would recognize him.

[] also observed a white male who appeared to be crawling out from underneath another vehicle. As he crawled out from underneath his car, he observed something and then immediately crawled back under the vehicle. A white male whom [] believed to be associated with the counter-demonstrators, wearing a blue jean jacket, blue jean pants, cowboy boots, and [] hair, carrying a revolver, stood point-shoulder and shot down underneath the car. This individual then ran away from the vehicle, and the victim stumbled up from underneath the car and ran to the grassy area where he was hit by someone with a stick. This sequence is also on the [] film.

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[redacted] also observed an individual who he thought to be a member of the counter-demonstrators carrying a billy club attempting to strike someone and get shot in the elbow. [redacted] did not see who shot this individual.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/8/79

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted]
is employed as a photographer with the [redacted]
[redacted] and the [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina
(local daily newspapers), business telephone number [redacted],
Extension [redacted], date of birth [redacted].
[redacted] has a Photography Degree from [redacted]
and on occasion does free-lance photography work. [redacted] was
interviewed at his place of employment and furnished the
following information:

[redacted], in his capacity as a photographer for the
Greensboro newspapers, received an assignment to obtain
photographs at a Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) rally
to be held at Windsor Center in Greensboro, North Carolina,
at approximately 11:30 AM on November 3, 1979. [redacted]
arrived at Windsor Center at approximately 11:00 AM and
was to meet with reporter [redacted] who would be doing
the actual report on the rally. After [redacted] arrival at
Windsor Center, he saw a small group of demonstrators, most
of whom were children wearing green fatigues with red berets.
[redacted] himself, was wearing sun glasses and a blue jacket
similar to jackets worn by police officers. It immediately
became clear to him that members of the crowd thought he was
an undercover police officer and began to point in his
direction.

[redacted] also learned from the Windsor group that
there was an additional gathering of people at the corner
of Carver and Everitt Streets only a few blocks away.

[redacted] drove to this new location and observed a
small crowd of approximately 50 people gathered in the
street and on the curb at the Carver and Everitt Streets
intersection. He also observed a truck with loud speakers
being set up on the south side of Everitt Street across
from the community center building. Again [redacted] attracted
the crowd's attention as individuals pointed in his direction
and shouted, "We see you, we don't need you." [redacted] vehicle
had been parked at the same location as the loud speaker

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted]:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

truck, however, in view of the crowd's reaction to him, [] moved his vehicle east on Everitt Street to an adjacent parking lot on the south side of Everitt Street, beside a [] car.

[] estimated the corps group of demonstrators was 25 or so with the rest of the crowd being observers. [] recognized [] as being in the group but did not know any other individuals.

The crowd began to chant, "Death to the Klan, we'll whip the Klan, Death to the Klan, we'll whip the Klan." [] moved toward the intersection of Everitt and Carver and was planning to move into the crowd in front of the community center. Before [] could actually get into the street (Everitt Street), he heard what he thought at first was firecrackers popping and believed he heard three pops. He quickly determined that the three pops were, in fact, gun shots.

[] looked in the direction of the apartments across Carver Street from the community center which would be the northeast corner of the Carver and Everitt Street intersection and observed a white male whom he later photographed. This white male is depicted in [] photograph #2 as carrying a riot gun and known to the interviewing agent as [] was carrying the riot gun when he first observed him. [] did not observe [] firing the riot gun. [] observed [] thereafter run back in the direction of Everitt Street where [] then observed an older model Ford Fairlane, either white or light blue in color, which [] also later photographed. [] identified this vehicle in [] photograph #5 which reflected the vehicle bearing a North Carolina license [] This vehicle was in the middle of Everitt Street facing west. Directly behind this vehicle was a van which [] later photographed and is depicted in [] photograph #9 as bearing North Carolina license [].

At the time [] moved to the rear of the automobile, [] observed several individuals at the rear of this automobile. At some point during the time [] first observed [] and the time he observed other individuals behind the sedan, he heard somebody say, "You wanted the Klan, here we are." [] recognized a violent situation and quickly moved back to his automobile for safety. [] found himself directly across the street from

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the sedan and van and made photographs of the individuals he observed in the immediate area.

[redacted] photograph #2 depicts [redacted] facing other individuals and it is at this time that [redacted] heard [redacted] say something to the effect of "They've got a gun," or "There's a gun." [redacted] eye surveyed the area and immediately detected a flash in the shadows in the area of the northwest corner of Carver Street where a WXII television news car was parked. The flash was what [redacted] believed was reflection off of a metallic object and his thought at the time was, "There's somebody over there with a gun." [redacted] could not further identify the source of the reflection.

[redacted] photographs #1, 2 and 3 further identify the individuals at the trunk of the Ford Fairlane, some of whom are carrying sticks. A second white male whom [redacted] photographed and identified in photograph #2 (known to the interviewing agent as [redacted]) removed an AR15 weapon from the trunk of the car. [redacted] thereafter pointed the weapon over the Ford Fairlane in the direction of the WXII TV car parked on Carver Street. [redacted] looked in the direction where [redacted] was pointing the AR15 and observed several people scrambling for cover. One individual [redacted] observed was directly beside the WXII TV news car and was in a crouched position. [redacted] did not actually see anyone fall as if they had been shot as he, himself, had to take cover. [redacted] did state that in [redacted] photograph #13, the individual lying on the street next to the WXII news car and bleeding from a head wound is similar in appearance to the individual he saw running for cover at the time [redacted] was pointing his weapon in that direction. The individual laying in the street as depicted in [redacted] photograph #13 is known to the interviewing agent as [redacted] deceased.

[redacted] stated he jumped into his automobile and lay down on the floorboard as he began to hear several shots being fired. Just before [redacted] ducked for cover, he observed a third white male whom he photographed in [redacted] photograph #1 and known to the interviewing agent as [redacted] pull a long bared pistol from a holster he was carrying in his hand and pointed the weapon directly at [redacted].

While in the floorboard of his automobile, [redacted] radioed his newspaper for help and specifically requested an ambulance as he knew from all of the shots being fired someone would be hurt. After the shooting stopped, [redacted] peeked

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over his automobile and observed the Ford Fairlane and the van truck leave the area heading west on Everitt Street. [] photographed the sedan leaving the area as depicted in [] photographs #4 and 6, however, could not state the number of individuals in the automobile nor could he identify any individuals in the automobile he has previously photographed.

[] also photographed the van leaving the scene as depicted in [] photograph #9. [] was able to determine that [] drove the van from the scene as [] photographs #7 and 8 show [] in the driver's seat.

After the two vehicles left the scene, [] moved across Everitt Street to the northeast corner of Carver and Everitt Streets where he photographed a victim as depicted in photographs #10 and 11 (the victim being known to the interviewing agent as CAESER VINSON CAUCE). Beside CAUCE as depicted in the [] photographs #10 and 11, was another white male (known to the writer as []) who [] observed carrying a pistol. [] appeared dazed and was staring in the direction of the van. When [] realized this individual had a pistol, [] quickly moved away from him.

[] then moved toward the WXII TV news car and photographed the victim as depicted in photographs #13 and 14. [] recognized [] coming into view and carrying a stick. [] photographed [] as depicted in [] photograph #13 as he passed victim MICHAEL NATHAN laying on the ground.

[] also photographed a third victim as depicted in [] photograph #12 (known to the interviewing agent as JAMES M. WALLER, deceased). [] also observed two additional victims further up the street on Carver, however, did not go to them as he believed both of them moved and assumed they were still alive. [] observed the van being stopped and ran up to it in order to photograph the arrests.

[] provided a hand drawn map of the area of the shootings and identified the location of [] identified in the sketch as #1 and [] identified in the sketch as #2. [] depicted the victims as (A) NATHAN (B) CAUCE (C) WALLER and (D) and (E) the other two victims he did not

CE 44-3527

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photograph. The X marks the location of [] at the time he first observed []. The directional indications of north-south east and west were entered by the interviewing agent.

[] also provided photographs he, himself, made at the scene of the shootings, those photographs being [] photographs #1-14. Photographs provided by [] numbered 15, 16 and 17 were made by another photographer who was on the scene after the incident had taken place and merely reflect scenes of victims.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979
Date of transcription

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[redacted] Reporter, [redacted]
[redacted] home address - [redacted] Greensboro,
North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted], was
interviewed at the Greensboro Resident Agency of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised at the
outset of the interview of the identity of the interviewing
Agents as well as the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that, on November 3, 1979, he was
sent by his newspaper, [redacted] to cover
a routine rally being held by the Workers Viewpoint
Organization (WVO) because his newspaper had received a
press release from that organization concerning the rally
on that date. He stated he went to the Windsor Community
Center and drove his own car, arriving there about two or
three minutes after eleven. He stated he was fairly
certain of the time because he had been listening to a news
broadcast on the radio in his car.

He stated that, upon his arrival at the Windsor
Community Center, he observed 20-22 people gathered there
and noticed a [redacted], of High Point, North Carolina,
car there and their reporter, [redacted], who was
interviewing [redacted], the [redacted] of the WVO. He
stated he got out of his car and walked over at the conclusion
of [redacted] interview, and [redacted] got in a car and drove
away; and the [redacted] reporter said, "Can I follow you
over," and indicating that they were going to the Morningside
Community Center. He stated that he followed a [redacted]-colored
black female over in her car to the Morningside Community
Center. He observed her at the Windsor Community Center,
where she had a bullhorn in her hand and she was practicing
chants; and he stated he saw one marked Greensboro Police Car
at the Windsor Community Center and what he believes was one
unmarked police car at the Windsor Community Center and
noticed that there were some white people there wearing hard
hats. He stated he then got up with his cameraman, [redacted],
and they decided to follow [redacted] and the black female over to
the Morningside Community Center. He stated eventually he

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Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

learned that this woman whom they followed over to the Morningside Community Center was arrested by the police. He stated that, when they got to the Morningside Community Center, he was surprised at the size of the crowd and had some difficulty parking and eventually wound up parking two blocks down from the Community Center and walking back to the Community Center. As he approached the Morningside Community Center, he stated a couple of black males came up to him "spouting rhetoric," and he observed that one of them had been drinking. He stated that his impression of these males was that they were neighborhood guys.

[] stated that he noticed a flatbed truck with loud speakers on it and also noticed that there was a Channel 11 news team there. He stated that approximately half of the crowd gathered at the rally were white people, some of which were wearing hard hats; and some of the hard hats had handwritten on them "CWP." His impression was that this rally was highly organized.

He stated that he at about this time was standing on the edge of the crowd, which was chanting; and he stated that this crowd was located in the vicinity of the mailbox in front of the Community Center. He stated that there was a Klansman hanged in effigy up near an individual who was wearing a hard hat and playing a guitar. [] advised he did not see any weapons although he did see placards on big sticks, and his impression was that these sticks were very big just to be carrying signs on them. He noted that the crowd was chanting, "Death to the Klan, Death to the Klan."

[] advised that he then noticed a car "creeping slowly" and heard the crowd saying, "There they are," "the Klan, the Klan," and observed a Confederate license plate on the front of the car and six "rough-looking men" inside, and both sides were yelling racial epithets back and forth. [] advised he then observed a second car which he thought was a "Klan car" and then a third car, but he did not believe from looking at the people in the third car that they were part of this "Klan group." He stated he then noticed a fourth carload and heard the sound of metal being hit and noticed that the people were attacking the first car and hitting the car with

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signs and fists and running back from the car. He stated that in the third car he thought he saw pistols on the laps of the individuals inside the car, and at this point he began to be concerned. [] advised that then the people from the rally began to attack the second car banging it with sticks, and it was at this point that [] stated he decided to go across the street when he heard a sound which he described as a "pop," but he did not think it was gunfire. He stated it sounded as though it came from up Everitt Street. He stated he looked in that direction and observed a white male, about [], out of the car, 100 to 150 feet away from him, out of the first "Klan car," firing a long-barreled pistol into the air; and this man was standing on the passenger side of the car.

[] stated he then looked back at the rally group and observed several "CWP" members pull weapons, small, black weapons, from their person; and these were all white males wearing hard hats, and they, too, fired up in the air. He stated he recalls hearing two "pops." He stated at this point he got in back of a car in the vicinity of the laundromat and observed one CWP guy in the street between the cars; two others were standing on the curb.

[] advised he then turned and observed men getting out of the "second Klan car" on the passenger side, and this individual had a rifle or shotgun in his hand. He described him as a white male with [] hair, [] length, wearing a blue jean jacket and worn blue jeans. However, he did not see this individual fire this weapon. He stated at this point he observed others getting out of the cars, and he looked back toward the crowd and saw people fighting with sticks and scuffling; and most of these were white people. He stated then further to his right, 20 to 25 feet down Everitt Street, he observed a car that he described as a mid-1960's Comet, and guys were pouring out of this car armed with pistols and long guns, and they began to open fire; and others immediately went to the trunk of this car.

[] advised that he observed white men began to "pour out" of a van, all of which were armed; and the guys at the trunk of the Comet were handing out guns and some were shooting. He stated that the people who came out of the van

seemed to fire into the middle of the crowd and the crowd was dispersing rapidly. He stated he then began to observe people falling in the street from the shots, and he was looking back and forth from the crowd to the van and back and observed what he stated was one assailant who seemed to chase after anyone. He stated one of the rally group tried to run but jerked as though he had been shot and fell, and the guy from the Ford ran up to within ten feet of him with a pistol in each hand and shot him and ran back in the direction of his friends. He described the shooter as a white male, age - mid [redacted], height - [redacted] feet [redacted] inches to [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, with [redacted] hair, wearing a brown sweater; but he stated he did not see this individual's face but did observe that he was wearing boots and dark slacks and not jeans. He stated the fire from the individuals with the guns was in a steady barrage.

[redacted] stated that then the "Klansmen" got back into the Ford and took off suddenly, and a few seconds later the van also took off after firing a few more shots.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] ended up behind the same car as he was crouched behind, and he recalls seeing [redacted] cut across the street and get behind the car. [redacted] stated he observed that [redacted] did not appear to be hurt in any manner at that time. He stated that he then realized after the vehicles left that it was over and rushed to aid the victims.

[redacted] advised that he did not recall seeing any return fire by the CWP people, and it appeared to him as though everyone was fleeing for their lives on that side. He stated he went over and observed those that were dead and more bodies up in the courtyard, and in about thirty seconds he heard sirens.

He stated he then returned to the street and looked and observed that the van had been stopped, and he walked up there and observed the weapons in the van and the weapons being taken off the persons of those being arrested. He stated that, from his viewpoint of the action, he was unable to figure out who shot whom. [redacted] further advised that he believed that the "Klan" caravan actually consisted of five cars. He stated that later that same afternoon he wrote a first-person article for the Greensboro Daily News. [redacted] stated that his opinion was

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that the targets, those killed, were random shots. He stated he had not covered either the CWP or the Klan previously with the paper, but he was aware of [redacted] and his background, that is, his attempts at unionization in the cotton mills. He stated that, from previously covering the Ku Klux Klan in the Winston-Salem area, he always considered them to be talkers rather than action-oriented people.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted]
[redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature of the investigation. She furnished the following information:

She is the Greensboro correspondent for television station [redacted], an [redacted] affiliate, and has been for three weeks. She desired that the interviewing agents know some of the background for her appearance at the incident which occurred November 3, 1979.

On Thursday, November 1, 1979, in her capacity as Greensboro correspondent for [redacted], she attended a gathering at the Government Plaza, Greensboro, North Carolina, which was in fact a news conference. The leaders of this news conference were [redacted] and [redacted] read a typed statement which generally promoted the march Saturday, November 3, 1979, against the Klan, accused Greensboro Mayor JIM MELVIN and the Greensboro Police Department of being secret supporters of the Klan. [redacted] stated he wanted the police "to stay out of our way" and further stated that the police had given them the runaround when they had applied for the parade permit which they had "just picked up."

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[redacted] stated that the Klan consisted of cowards and challenged the Klan to come to the rally Saturday, November 3, 1979.

On November 3, 1979, inasmuch as she had received a news release which was purported to have been made by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) which stated that the march on November 3, 1979, was to start at the Windsor Community Center, Lee and Benbow Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, she and [redacted] cameraman for [redacted], in their capacity as employees of [redacted], went to the Windsor Community Center, arriving at about 10:55 A.M. When they arrived, there were about five to seven adults and a small group of what appeared to be eight grade-school children dressed in khaki shirts and red berets. One of the adults, noted above, was a black female who had been observed at the news conference, Thursday.

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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] : RRG:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

November 1, 1979, and who told [] and [] that they were not gathering for the march at that location, but were gathering on Everitt Street. She asked this unknown black female why and was told that they do not want the police to know. Several police cars arrived at the scene. She and [] were told the directions for the gathering site which they went to several blocks away, parking on the wrong side of the street on Carver Street facing away from Everitt Street. As they arrived near the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets, persons were gathering. She observed persons unknown setting up a public address system on the back of a flatbed truck. There were approximately 15 adults present plus possibly 7 or 8 small children. The black female was observed wearing a khaki shirt, red beret and holding a metal megaphone. There was also a small pickup truck (like a Toyota in size) butterscotch color, with a camper on the back in the immediate area, but she does not know who or how many came in or got out of that vehicle.

Immediately after getting to that site, she and [] exited their [] vehicle. [] had his audio equipment. [] was present and she talked with him. [] stated that they were just going to march through the neighborhood. She asked [] if violence was going to occur and [] stated that violence would occur if the cowards showed up. [] stated "We want to physically exterminate the Klan," further stating that he understood there is a coalition between the Klan and the Nazis. [] stated that the WVO advocate armed self-defense. She did not see any weapons at that time.

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About five minutes later, [] arrived. [] and [] were talking behind a blue truck while others were passing out literature entitled "DEATH TO THE KLAN" and contained an open letter to the Klan.

She asked [] if he - the group were Communist. [] replied "Yes, that is the affiliation." [] stated he had no time for an interview at that point but would return in five or ten minutes after which [] walked to where the group was singing protest songs, such as "We Will Not Be Moved." [] and [] were in the group taking pictures. Other newsmen were there and included representatives of Channel 2 and Channel 11. There

were others present, identities not recalled. She recalled as they arrived and exited their vehicle, she observed a [redacted] white male with [redacted] hair, [redacted] wearing a blue hat, holding a dummy which represented a Klansman. This individual held a can of charcoal fluid in his hand and said he was going to light it during the march. She had not seen this individual's photograph in any newspapers depicting the events of November 3, 1979, but stated it was her understanding that this individual was later arrested by the Police Department.

It was approximately 11:15 A.M. when [redacted] stated he would be back in five to ten minutes.

[redacted] of the now deceased JAMES M. WALLER, was distributing or selling newspapers for 25 cents each. She told [redacted] that they gave them to the workers, but it would cost [redacted] 25 cents. [redacted] asked for and received a copy of a letter which was addressed to [redacted], (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted], and others and which contained a picture taken at the China Grove incident in August, 1979. It was approximately 11 inches by 14 inches in size. She and [redacted] returned to the vehicle which they came in, going to the front of that vehicle (a station wagon) which was faced away from Everitt Street and parked on the wrong side of Carver Street. [redacted] sat up the tripod and she was on her knees holding the letter near the bumper area of their vehicle in order for [redacted] to take pictures of it. She heard what appeared to be a gunshot which she thought came from the right hand side of the Carver and Everitt Streets intersection or from the general area nearest the community center. She recalls seeing in the general area of that intersection a light beige recent model, possibly a 77 Oldsmobile. She started around the passenger side of the vehicle when several seconds later, she heard two or three shots which appeared to come from the left hand side of the Carver and Everitt Streets intersection. By then persons were scattering. She recalls then seeing three cars behind the beige car, previously described. Shots were heard coming from behind her. She ran back around the front of their station wagon and went underneath the vehicle. She could see many legs, but no faces. Glass was flying and she cut her finger on a piece of glass. It was mass confusion. Sounds of cars leaving were heard. Individual shots were heard as well as what sounded like repeating rapid firing shots. People were screaming

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they needed doctors and ambulances. She saw one white male fall against the adjacent building. This person was hurt before he was heard to ask for a gun. It was determined that this individual was one of the four who had been killed during this incident. He was a white male, tall, blue eyes, blond hair, with a mustache, wearing a plaid CPO jacket with a blue hard hat. The first shot which she heard and which she believes came from the area of the beige car was just a single "crack" noise. All hell broke out shortly thereafter. After it appeared that the gunshots had ceased, she got up from under the Channel [redacted] station wagon and viewed the scene, believing that she saw five dead. She counted eight casualties when she stopped counting. It was at least two minutes before the police arrived. She recalled seeing a black male WVO member with a rifle and a white male WVO member, whose picture was in the newspaper, with a pistol. The identities of these persons are not known.

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She concluded from talk after the incident was over that the black neighborhood did not offer support to the marchers and that all those involved on both sides were outsiders and not from that immediate area.

[redacted] was hit by buckshot pellets, but is in satisfactory condition.

She furnished no additional, pertinent information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Photographer, Television Station [redacted], Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Channel [redacted], was interviewed at his place of employment, [redacted], and advised at the outset of the interview of the identities of the interviewing Agents through a display of credentials. He was also advised of the nature of this investigation.

He advised that he resides at [redacted] Clemmons, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted]; and he advised that he has been employed as a photographer by [redacted] for the past two weeks.

[redacted] advised that on Saturday, November 3, 1979, he and a reporter, [redacted], left the Greensboro Office of [redacted] at about 10:40 A. M. and went to the Recreation Center located on Benbow Street in Greensboro, where the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), a communist-affiliated group, were having a rally. Upon arrival at that site, he observed about a half-dozen people there; and they were told that the rally had been moved to the Community Center on Everitt Street, and they received directions to get to that location. Prior to leaving the Recreation Center at Benbow Street, they were stopped by a black female, age in her [redacted], who told them that, if they were stopped by the Police Department, they were not to tell the Police Department that the rally site had been moved.

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[redacted] stated that they went to Everitt Street, arriving there at about 11:00 A. M., and parked their news car on Carver Street by the Community Center, and he began filming the activities. He observed that the people participating in the rally, black and white, had set up a flatbed truck and were rigging it with microphones and loud speakers. He further observed that another group of individuals were standing and singing and that they had made an effigy of a Klansman, so he continued to walk around that area shooting footage all of the time for the next ten to fifteen minutes.

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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

He advised that, at about 11:15 A. M., the reporter, [redacted], had obtained a leaflet which contained on one side an open letter to [redacted], the alleged leader of the Ku Klux Klan organization; and she wanted him to photograph the letter, so they walked back to the news car where he got his tripod out and set up the camera on it. She, [redacted], was going to hold up the letter by the curb in the front of their news car; and, just as he was beginning to shoot footage of the letter, he was kneeling down, [redacted] said to him, "I think someone is shooting," at which time he heard sounds like guns firing from the vicinity behind the news car.

[redacted] stated that he stood up with the camera running on his shoulder, heard more shots, and got down on the ground and began to get under the front of the Channel [redacted] staff car. From that position he advised he saw people running in all directions and heard more shots, which he characterized as coming from the direction of behind the Channel [redacted] news car and which sounded like shotguns. He stated he went down to the ground and underneath the front of the car, and his camera was still running. He covered up his head with his arm from time to time although on other occasions he did look out from under the vehicle.

[redacted] advised that he could not recall hearing any return fire and, to the best of his recollection, there were one or two lulls during the shooting. He stated that, after the lulls, the firing would restart and then suddenly the gunshots stopped and he could observe people walking from his place underneath the vehicle. People were screaming and calling for ambulances. He stated he did not hear any cars leave the scene and looked out from underneath his vehicle and observed a still photographer taking a picture, and it was at this time that he got up. When he got to his feet, he did not observe anyone in his immediate vicinity with guns. He stated he looked around quickly and then obtained his camera and tried to get it working and was able to do so and began to take footage.

[redacted] stated that he never saw anyone shoot. He stated he did not hear any of what he would characterize as return fire and that the shots he heard seemed to be coming

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from the same direction. At one time [] stated he heard a very loud shot which he thought came from five to ten foot from the end of the news car. [] stated that he took pictures for about twenty minutes after the shooting stopped before he realized that he had been shot with buckshot in the arm and leg and it began to hurt. He stated he still has thirteen pellets in him at this time.

In conclusion, [] stated that he did not know anyone at the scene of the shooting.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

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[redacted], Cameraman, [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, home address - [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], was interviewed at [redacted] offices, Durham. He advised as follows:

[redacted], with [redacted] Reporter [redacted], was assigned to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, to cover a planned "Death to the Klan" rally sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO). [redacted] and [redacted] went to Greensboro in a company vehicle, a Chevrolet Blazer. They went first to the Windsor Community Center, where the rally was originally scheduled to be, but were directed by persons there, apparently affiliated with the WVO, to the Morningside Community Center. [redacted] and [redacted] arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:50 A. M. The Community Center is located at the intersections of Carver and Everitt Streets. The [redacted] Blazer was parked in a church parking lot diagonally across from the Community Center. [redacted] began photographing placards of the group. These placards were on wooden poles approximately two inches by two inches by four feet long and were anti-Klan in nature. The placards were all in one place. The WVO demonstrators were mostly white males and females, but there were some black males and females apparently with the organization.

While photographing the demonstrators and their placards, [redacted] was on the side of Everitt Street closest to the Community Center. A convoy of approximately ten or twelve vehicles began to come up Everitt Street, which was very narrow and crowded with cars. Of this number, perhaps seven or eight of the vehicles contained white males and females. In the caravan of vehicles was a green Pontiac Bonneville. A white male in this vehicle yelled at the crowd, "You all were looking for the Klan. Well, we're here." The crowd and then the persons in the vehicles began shouting obscenities at each other. Some of the crowd, mostly blacks, began kicking and hitting vehicles in the street with their feet and hands and with placard sticks. Some persons hitting the cars were using what appeared to be chunks of firewood for this purpose.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Durham, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/5/79

Near the front of the convoy of cars was a light green pickup with three white males in it. This vehicle stopped after the crowd began assaulting the vehicles and was parked some distance past the Community Center. The man closest to the passenger side of this vehicle got out. He had a long-barreled pistol in his hands. He pointed the weapon up and fired several shots above his head. This man was a white male, approximately [] feet [] inches tall, dressed in a jean suit. He had [] hair which came over his collar. The pickup in its drive up the street had been hit by the crowd with sticks. [] filmed the firing of the pistol in the air.

Approximately ten to twenty-five seconds after the shots were fired from the pickup, [] heard firing from the vicinity of two other vehicles parked on Everitt Street below the Community Center. Approximately eight or nine white males had alighted from a beige van and a small, light-colored car believed to be a Dodge Dart or other similar small vehicle. These men had shotguns, rifles, and long-barreled pistols and began shooting in the direction of the crowd near the Community Center. [] was unable to associate any one person firing with shots striking particular individuals near the Community Center.

[] had crossed Everitt Street following the shots from the pickup and was filming from a church parking lot across the street from the Community Center. [] saw a WVO member, identified to him as CESAR CAUCE (phonetic), fall after apparently being shot. The gunfire from the men at the van and car lasted approximately one minute and was continuous. After the first barrage, four or five of the men went back to the smaller car after having advanced forward towards the Community Center from it and reloaded their weapons. Some of these fired more shots in the direction of the Community Center.

[] was filming at this time from beside a vehicle in the church parking lot. He noticed a white male WVO member near him raise a two-barreled Derringer and point it at the man standing by the beige van. [] did not know if this individual fired his weapon because at that point in time he dropped the camera and went to the [] Blazer and jumped inside. Thereafter, he heard a screech of tires and looked up to see the small blue vehicle driving off down Everitt Street

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rapidly. The van several seconds later also attempted to leave but was stopped by police further down Everitt Street. [] recovered his camera and continued filming. [] saw five bodies, all white males except for one black female. In conversation with other news men at the scene, [] learned that Cameraman [] of [], Channel [], Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was injured by gunfire.

[] saw three bodies immediately across Carver Street from the Community Center. One was the body of a white male, thought to be CESAR CAUCE (phonetic), lying closer to Everitt Street than the bodies of two other white males on the same side of the street. The body of another white male was in the street by the [] company car. The body of a black female was lying near the steps of a building across Carver Street.

The police arrived in riot gear about 45 seconds to a minute and a half after the shooting.

[] is a black male.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

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[redacted] Reporter, [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, home address - [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at [redacted] offices, Durham. He advised as follows:

[redacted] with [redacted] Cameraman [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, to cover a planned "Death to the Klan" rally sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO). They went to Greensboro, North Carolina, in a company vehicle which was a Chevrolet Blazer. [redacted] was aware that the rally had been planned for at least three weeks. [redacted] and [redacted] went first to the Windsor Community Center where the rally was originally scheduled to be but were directed by persons there apparently affiliated with the WVO to the Morningside Community Center at the corner of Everitt and Carver Streets. They arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:45 A. M., and [redacted] began shooting film. Members of the WVO were at the Community Center chanting and unloading signs which carried anti-Klan slogans and were mounted on long sticks. After being there for about twenty minutes, during which time the demonstrators who were both black and white continued chanting, [redacted] saw a number of cars driving up Everitt Street.

This convoy of cars was segmented into approximately four or five cars which came first including an old pickup with three white men in it. In the middle of the convoy was a vehicle with two or three elderly black people in it, not thought to be part of the procession. Then followed several other vehicles. As the pickup passed, the man nearest the passenger side, which side was most visible to [redacted] appeared to be doing something with his hands in his lap. [redacted] thought that he might be going to light firecrackers and throw them out of the pickup. The crowd and the men in the vehicles were shouting obscenities at each other, and the crowd began to beat on the cars with placard sticks and with their hands and feet. The pickup truck stopped slightly past the Community Center, and the white male who had been doing something with his hands in his lap got out and displayed a long-barreled pistol which he fired four or five times in the air. [redacted] crossed

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b7cInvestigation on 11/3/79 at Durham, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/5/79

Everitt Street and was near a gray vehicle in a church parking lot. He noticed an old Ford Fairlane and a light-colored Ford van in the line of cars parked down from the Community Center close to the first telephone pole on the other side of Carver Street from the Community Center. He saw white men getting out of the Ford Fairlane and the Ford van. Some of these men unloaded weapons from the trunk of the Fairlane and began firing in the vicinity of the Community Center. He was unable to connect lines of fire from individual men to those shot. Approximately eight to twelve men took part in the shooting and were armed with pistols, rifles, and shotguns. Some of these men moved from the van and Fairlane towards the WVO demonstrators and were firing. The firing was continuous and possibly included automatic rifle fire. The individuals shooting were aiming as they fired. The first shooting from the van and Ford Fairlane came approximately 30 to 40 seconds after the man in the pickup fired in the air. [redacted] was not certain he would recognize any of these individuals should he see them again.

[redacted] saw one man behind him as he was behind the gray vehicle in the church parking lot with a two-shot Derringer. This man was loading his Derringer and appeared to be one of the individuals from the WVO rally party. [redacted] did not know if this individual shot at men from the van or Ford Fairlane but was pointing his gun in that direction. [redacted] ran to the [redacted] Blazer and jumped inside. He was unsure of subsequent events with the blue Ford Fairlane but did not see it when he looked up. He saw the Ford van stopped by Greensboro Police. Subsequently, he saw the bodies of five individuals on the ground by the Community Center and across Carver Street on the ground. b6 b7C

[redacted] is a black male.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

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Date of transcription

[redacted] Reporter, [redacted], Channel [redacted] Television, Greensboro, North Carolina, residence address [redacted] [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted], furnished the following information:

On Thursday, November 1, 1979, members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), Greensboro, North Carolina, announced they would hold an anti-Klan rally on November 3, 1979, at the Windsor Community Center in that city.

At approximately 11 A.M., November 3, 1979, she and Cameraman [redacted], also of [redacted], Channel [redacted], arrived at the center for the purpose of covering this march.

Upon arrival there, they observed adults and children singing and chanting anti-Klan slogans and after making inquiry as to what time the march would actually get started, she was told by a Negro female that the march location had been changed to the Morningside Housing Project.

This Negro female who informed her of the new location appeared to be in charge of the march and was also the same individual who was later arrested.

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She and [redacted] then arrived at the Morningside Housing Project and observed approximately 15 adults surrounded by 15 or 20 children. They were all singing and chanting anti-Klan slogans. The adults, who were apparently WVO members, appeared to be trying to get these children involved and motivated for the march by singing and chanting these anti-Klan slogans.

While this activity was in progress, she then walked over to the recreation center behind the group which was located at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets and made inquiry from the residents of the project where she might find a restroom.

She was initially told by two of the residents, names not recalled, that there were no restroom facilities at the recreation center. She was then asked by these two

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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]: LRJ:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

individuals for her identity and she indicated she was a reporter from [redacted], Channel [redacted] Television.

She indicated these two individuals then indicated to her that as long as she was not with that group, referring to the WVO, she was all right. She was then told where the restroom facility was located. She also stated, however, these two individuals indicated to her that they did not want anything to do with those people, referring to the WVO.

Shortly thereafter, she went back to the vicinity of where the WVO group was located and observed approximately four vehicles containing white individuals drive up to the vicinity of the marchers on Everitt Street.

Apparently the WVO members recognized the people in these vehicles because they immediately started shouting, kicking, rocking the vehicles and one individual jumped onto one of these vehicles.

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She then went over to her vehicle to call her station for backup. While en route, she heard sounds similar to that of firecrackers; however, she paid no particular attention to this.

After entering her vehicle to call for backup, another reporter, [redacted], of [redacted] Television, jumped into her vehicle, pushed her down on the floor, and told her there was shooting between the WVO marchers and the Klan.

She stated at no time did she actually see any of the exchange of gunfire; however, after the shooting was over, she exited her vehicle and saw four white males lying on the ground in the vicinity of where the marchers were located and one appeared to be dead.

She went over to one white female who was bending over one of the injured individuals. This white female was crying for help and [redacted] offered her assistance by stating she would call for the police department. This white female, who was unknown to her, stated she did not want the police there. This white female also stated "See what they have done to us." This individual was apparently referring to the Ku Klux Klan.

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[] stated she then milled around the area to survey what had happened.

[] concluded by stating that prior to the shooting incident, it was apparent that the police department was not present at the location where the WVO marchers were located. She stated, however, she got the distinct impression had the police department been in the immediate vicinity, there would have been problems and trouble by the marchers. According to [] in regard to the police department, there was a "damned if you do - damned if you don't situation."

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She also stated it was apparent to her that upon their arrival at the initial location of the march, Windsor Community Center, that selected reporters and camera crews were told of the relocation site for the marches. She stated other reporters were left behind at the original march location.

She also voiced some concern as to why the marchers were soliciting the use of small children for their march.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

1

[redacted] Cameraman, Television Station [redacted] (Channel [redacted]), Greensboro, North Carolina, home address - [redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted], was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] advised as follows:

On November 3, 1979, [redacted] with [redacted]-TV Reporter [redacted] arrived at the Windsor Community Center at approximately 10:30 A. M. in an orange and white vehicle marked with the call letters of the station. [redacted] was driving this vehicle. At the Windsor Community Center, they encountered a black female wearing an orange beret who was later arrested by the Greensboro Police following the shootings at the Morningside Community Center. Also present at the Windsor Community Center were several small black children wearing orange berets and khaki shirts and another one or two black females thought to be with the first woman. The woman wearing the orange beret walked over to the [redacted] vehicle and told [redacted] and [redacted] the scheduled "Death to the Klan" rally was to be held at the Morningside Community Center and gave them directions to get there. [redacted] drove down Lee Street towards the Morningside Community Center; driving down either Willow or Dunbar Streets, he saw two Greensboro Police Department vehicles parked about two blocks from the Community Center and uniformed officers were outside the vehicles talking to a black male. [redacted] continued and parked near the edge of a church across Everitt Street from the Morningside Community Center. [redacted] saw Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) demonstrators in front of the Community Center. These were white males and white females with some black individuals. A sound truck was parked near Everitt Street, and WVO participants were setting up amplifiers and placards on long poles. A white male appearing to be with the WVO rally was playing a guitar and leading a small group in singing several songs including "We Shall Overcome." The group was small and included only about 10 to 12 people initially. [redacted] spoke with an individual subsequently identified as [redacted] who subjected him to what he termed a "standard

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b7cInvestigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527by SA [redacted], and SA [redacted] WLB/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

communist rhetoric" including discussions of the evils of capitalism. The WVO participants were mostly white males who had on plastic hardhats. [redacted] did not wear such a hat. One of the WVO rally members held up an effigy of a Klansman consisting of a white stuffed sheet and encouraged blacks and children to strike it. This activity appeared to stimulate the group, who began chanting, "Death to the Klan." [redacted] told [redacted] that she had been advised it would be approximately thirty minutes before the demonstration began. [redacted] and [redacted] had arrived at the Morningside Community Center at approximately 10:40 A. M.

[redacted] eventually saw [redacted] with the WVO rally members. He had not initially noted his presence with them.

[redacted] went back to the [redacted] vehicle, which was parked in a church lot. A black minister with the church had asked [redacted] to move the vehicle. Shortly following this request, [redacted] told [redacted] to "look at the cars being hit." [redacted] noticed several vehicles with white men and women on Everitt Street. These vehicles were being assaulted by a crowd of blacks and whites including members of the WVO party. [redacted] began filming the assault of the cars but began having trouble with his lenses. He ran down the parking lot towards the Community Center, pausing at the curb of Everitt Street. He saw some members of the WVO, both black and white, hitting a pickup truck in the street with placard posts. At nearly the same time, [redacted] heard gunshots both from his right and left. Smaller caliber gunfire appeared to be originating from the area where the WVO people were in front of the Community Center. A much heavier barrage of gunfire came from a group of men near a light-colored van and smaller car down Everitt Street from the Community Center. These individuals had rifles, shotguns, and pistols and were firing towards the WVO participants and the crowd in front of the Community Center. [redacted] had lived for a time in Northern Ireland and knows the sound of gunfire. He did not identify any of the gunfire as coming from an automatic weapon.

[redacted] was unable to connect individuals firing weapons with particular victims.

Following the initial gunfire, [] returned to the parking lot and crouched beside a brown vehicle and continued filming. The men who were firing were around a smaller car parked in front of the van. During the course of the shooting, a white male WVO demonstrator was standing next to [] by the brown vehicle. This man aimed a small Derringer at the man by the van which he attempted to fire twice. The weapon would not discharge, and the man brought it down again apparently to reload it. [] pleaded with this man not to fire the weapon, saying, "Please don't do this." He said this twice. This man was a white male, wearing a light shirt, with [] hair, approximately [] years old. He did not have on a hardhat. [] felt like he would recognize this individual should he see him again. This man appeared to be "spaced out" as his actions were mechanical and his eyes glazed. He did not speak to [].

[] identified a victim as depicted in a photograph numbered 14 in a series of photographs provided by [] of the [] and numbered, as one of the men shot during the firing at Morningside Community Center. This man was shot at the beginning of the barrage and fell. [] believed that a black pickup was one of the Klan vehicles which went past while he was filming the caravan. [] identified photographs numbered 4, 5, and 6, depicting a Ford Fairlane vehicle, as the vehicle in front of the van at the scene of the shooting. [] identified individuals depicted in photograph number 3 as present at the scene and getting guns from the trunk of the Ford Fairlane. He identified an individual with a riot gun in his hands in photograph number 2 as a man firing a shotgun toward the crowd at the Community Center. [] believed that the partially [] man partly depicted in photograph number 3 also fired at the crowd with a weapon (unrecalled). He identified a photograph numbered 9 as depicting the van at the scene and photograph numbered 8 as depicting an individual present driving the van at the scene.

Besides the WVO member with the Derringer, [] indicated that the man standing in photograph number 10 had been seen with a pistol among WVO rally members.

[redacted] thought that the men by the van and car appeared to be executing a well orchestrated attack on the men and women at the Community Center as they took deliberate aim, fired, and returned for more weapons.

[redacted] saw the smaller blue car in front of the van drive off very fast up Everitt Street. The van took off later but slowed by the Community Center and was stopped by Greensboro Police Department cars parked in front of it. [redacted] believed he heard gunfire when the first small vehicle was leaving but was not sure of its origin. Afterwards, [redacted] photographed the bodies at the scene.

[redacted], is a white male. [redacted] stutters and speaks with great difficulty. [redacted] noted that he had recently had eye problems and had occasion to visit on November 5, 1978, a physician.

For clarification purposes, the individuals identified by [redacted] in the [redacted] photographs are being set forth by name:

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(1) The victim shot at the beginning of the gunfire in photograph number 14 is [redacted]

(2) The individuals depicted in photograph number 3 as being present at the scene of the shooting and setting guns from the trunk of the Ford Fairlane are [redacted]

(3) The individual depicted in photograph number 2 as firing a shotgun toward the crowd at the Community Center is [redacted]

(4) The individual partly depicted in photograph number 3 as also firing at the crowd with a weapon is [redacted]

(5) The individual depicted in photograph number 8 as driving the van in photograph number 9 is [redacted]. The van is registered to [redacted].

(6) The individual depicted in photograph number 10 as having been seen with a pistol among WVO rally members is [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] Editor, [redacted] Newspaper, Durham, North Carolina, advised his company had no photographers or reporters on the scene of the demonstration staged by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) at Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979.

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Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/7/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted], Managing Editor of Channel [redacted] News, High Point, North Carolina, located at [redacted] on the [redacted] floor of the [redacted], provided SAs [redacted] and [redacted] with a copy of a three-quarter inch video tape of the "Greensboro shootout." This tape contains footage taken by Channel [redacted] Newsman [redacted] of the activities which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, involving a shootout between the American Nazi Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the demonstrators which had congregated on Everitt Street in Greensboro, North Carolina, at approximately 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979.

[redacted] indicated that, should he be needed, he could be contacted at Channel [redacted] News at either telephone number [redacted] or [redacted].

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Investigation on 11/3/79 at High Point, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:WIS/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 13, 19791

On November 7, 1979, at 5:35 P. M., [redacted] [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, made available to SA [redacted] three Scotch MBU-15S cassette tapes labeled "Eyewitness News, Greensboro Shooting, Tape Number 1, Tape Number 2, and Tape Number 3." These cassette tapes were contained in black containers labeled "Greensboro Shooting dub, WTVD (Channel 11, Durham, North Carolina), Tape Number 1, Tape Number 2, and Tape Number 3. These were hand-carried by SA [redacted] to [redacted] (Channel [redacted], Greensboro), [redacted] [redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina. [redacted] prepared a complete dub of the three above-mentioned tapes onto a single Sony Videocassette KCA 60 tape four different times. In this manner he created four new dubs of the Channel 11 material. SA [redacted] was present throughout the entire dubbing process. SA [redacted] took possession of the three Scotch MBU-15S cassettes as well as the four new dubs upon completion.

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The new dubs of the Channel 11 material marked "Dub Number 2," "Dub Number 3," and "Dub Number 4" were turned over to Special Clerk [redacted] at 8:30 A. M. on November 8, 1979. New Dub Number 1 and the three Scotch MBU-15S cassettes were turned over to [redacted] above, at 11:05 A. M., November 8, 1979.

Investigation on 11/7, 8/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527by SA [redacted]:repDate dictated 11/8/79

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On November 6, 1979, and November 8, 1979, copies of video tapes were submitted to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., with requests for scientific analysis and stop-action photographs.

CE 44-3527

F. NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS

The following interviews were conducted in the vicinity of Everitt and Carver Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina, where the incident occurred.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

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[redacted]
was interviewed at his residence. He advised as follows:

Sometime after 10:30 A. M. on the morning of November 3, 1979, he saw out his kitchen window, which faces onto Willow Street, several carloads of white males driving towards the intersection of Willow and Everitt Street. These vehicles turned to the left going down Everitt Street towards the Morningside Community Center. Several lengths beside the last vehicle in this procession, which was a light-colored van, was a Chevrolet Malibu. Individuals in this vehicle stopped within his vision. They appeared to have walkie-talkie radios and binoculars in the car.

[redacted] stepped out of his house and could see five or six men near a van firing towards a crowd of people near the Morningside Community Center. He was unable to connect anyone firing with any one particular victim. The men jumped in the van after shooting for several minutes and drove up Everitt Street where he believed, but did not see, they were stopped by Greensboro Police. [redacted] would not be able to identify individual members of the group of men near the light-colored van.

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[redacted] is a black male.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted], and SA [redacted] WLB/rep Date dictated 11/5/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

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Date of transcription _____

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, at approximately 11 A.M. he was at the recreation center located in the Morningside Housing Project. At that time he was actually positioned directly across from 1700 Carver Drive, Apartment G.

Up the street, at the corner of Everitt Street and Carver Drive, he observed a small group of individuals gather. This group consisted of both black and white people.

He walked up in the direction of where this crowd was located and immediately observed a white vehicle pull up in the vicinity of this location. He then observed approximately four white males exit this vehicle after the people congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt began kicking and shouting at the people in this vehicle.

He then heard shots and saw a white male fall to the ground at the corner of Everitt and Carver. [redacted] indicated he could not recall which individuals had guns as he immediately ran away from the area back into the housing project to avoid being hurt. He also stated that the individuals who had initially congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt were strangers to the area and were not tenants of the Morningside Housing Project to the best of his knowledge.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted]:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 19791

[REDACTED]
 was interviewed at her residence. She advised as follows:

Sometime after 11:00 A. M. on November 3, 1979, [REDACTED] heard what she believed to be shots coming from the direction of the Morningside Community Center. She looked out her front door and could see white men standing by a van and a smaller blue car in front on Everitt Street. These men were armed with shotguns and pistols and were firing towards people in front of the Community Center. She noticed one individual particularly firing a shoulder weapon at the direction of the Community Center. She believes she saw someone fall during the shooting but cannot say certainly that this man who was a white male was the victim of any particular one of the individuals firing at the crowd. She did not think she would be able to identify any of the persons doing the firing.

[REDACTED] is a black female.

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Investigation on: 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [REDACTED], and SA [REDACTED]:WLB/rep Date dictated 11/5/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was interviewed in the presence of her husband, [redacted], and advised at the outset of the interview of the identities of the interviewing Agents as well as the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that, on the afternoon of November 3, 1979, she, her husband, [redacted], and a friend, [redacted], who is assigned to [redacted] Company, [redacted] Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, came in their car to visit friends at [redacted] and came up Everitt Street and parked behind that residence at [redacted]. Her husband exited the car to go in through the back door of that residence.

She stated that she and [redacted] remained sitting in the vehicle, and she observed a car which she described as an old blue Ford Fairlane being driven by a white male. The reason she stated she particularly noticed him was because he was talking on what appeared to be a CB radio. She then noticed a van which was near the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets; and there were men coming out of this van, "a lot" of men, estimated 10-12 men, all armed, according to [redacted] with rifles. She stated they opened fire on a crowd which was standing in the vicinity of the Community Center. However, she stated she could not with any degree of accuracy say that she saw one man fall as a result of one man shooting.

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She stated at this point she exited her car and ran into the residence to get her husband; and, when they returned to Everitt Street, the shots were still being heard, but she was uncertain as to whether or not she could detect people falling.

[redacted] viewed the Sunday edition of the Greensboro Daily News, and a photograph contained therein; and she advised that the photographs in the paper of a white male with his cigarette in his mouth may be identical to the individual she saw talking on the citizens band (CB) radio in the old blue Ford Fairlane on Everitt Street.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 19791

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised at the outset of the interview of the identities of the interviewing Agents through display of credentials and of the nature of this investigation. He advised that he is presently assigned to [redacted] Company, [redacted] Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and that, on the afternoon of November 3, 1979, he, his wife, [redacted], and a friend, [redacted] who is also assigned to [redacted] Company, [redacted] Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, came over to see some friends, [redacted] [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, and her boyfriend, and parked on Everitt Street in the back of [redacted]. He advised that he exited the automobile and went inside the house; and shortly thereafter he heard noise, and his wife, [redacted] came in the house excitedly looking for him. He advised that he went outside the back door onto Everitt Street and observed a van and heard shots. He advised that he started up in the direction of the van which was up at the corner near the intersection of Dunbar and Everitt and observed a white male lying on the grass across the street shot in the stomach. He stated he also believed that he observed a black guy on the grass and that his head was shot away. He then observed the police come from the opposite end of Everitt Street and stop a car and the van. He advised that he could not identify any of the individuals who were doing the shooting.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] :JJR/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone [redacted], telephonically advised that he was not on the scene of the Workers Viewpoint Organization rally on Saturday, November 3, 1979, when the violence erupted. He did not arrive on the scene until about 2:00 PM when all of the excitement was over. He denied telling anyone that he almost got shot and he stated that he has no information concerning the events that took place that day.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 19791

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised at the outset of the interview of the identity of the interviewing Agent through a display of credentials and of the nature of this investigation.

[redacted] advised that she is a resident of a residence located within sight of the Morningside Community Center and that, on November 3, 1979, she was at her residence, which faces onto Dunbar Street, and stepped out on her front porch and observed several vehicles, including a van, go by at a very slow, deliberate manner. These vehicles were occupied by white males. [redacted] advised that this made her very suspicious because she was aware of the fact that a rally was being held at the Community Center, so she left her front porch and walked through her house to her back porch, at which time she observed the car and van, occupied by white males, stopped, and observed what she estimated to be eight white males come out of the van and to begin firing shoulder weapons into the crowd. She stated she watched horrified for a minute, and then a man with a shotgun turned in her direction, so she went back inside of her house and began to look out of the bedroom window. She stated then she observed the white males get back into the cars and van and leave. She stated that just prior to this time she had been getting ready to go over to the rally. She stated that, even though her door was located some distance from where the men with the weapons stood, she believed she might be able to recognize them were she to see them again.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted]
[redacted], Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone [redacted], was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and thereafter furnished the following information:

On the morning of Saturday, November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 a.m., [redacted] was walking from a store to his residence. As he neared the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets, he saw several people preparing for an anti-Klan demonstration. Numerous leaflets had been distributed throughout the neighborhood earlier in the week indicating that a demonstration was to take place, but he thought it was to be held at the Windsor Community Center, several blocks away. He did not know why the location had apparently been changed but he guessed that the demonstrators wanted to get closer to the people. Most of the demonstrators were white, although there were some blacks. To the best of his knowledge, he had never seen any of them before. The demonstrators were singing anti-Klan songs and at one time changed "Kill the Klan".

During the demonstration he became aware of three or four cars which had driven up Everitt Street and stopped near the demonstration. The vehicles he could recall were what appeared to be a light blue or white 1969 Plymouth Fury with four occupants, a short white car with three men in it, and a van with at least six in it. Several men exited from these vehicles and at first he thought they were part of the demonstration but soon noticed that they were armed with clubs and sticks. A fight broke out and [redacted] ran down Carver to get away.

By the time he reached the bend of Carver, he heard someone yell "He's got a gun" repeatedly, as if in warning. He had no idea who was yelling this or where it was coming from other than from the general area of the fight. Very soon thereafter, a matter of a few seconds, he heard two to three shots in quick succession. After those shots, the fight appeared to break up and the men ran back to their vehicles and began pulling out guns.

[redacted] specifically recalled a [redacted] man with a [redacted] who was handing out weapons from the trunk of the small [redacted]

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # GE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] SHD:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

white car. This man obtained a military-type rifle for himself and soon there was a lot of shooting. The man with the military rifle shot several times in the direction of the Channel 12 TV station wagon which was parked on Carver, as well as back towards the office.

[redacted] also observed a white male firing a hand gun towards the general direction of the office. He described this individual as being in his [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, to [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, [redacted] with [redacted] hair. He did not know what vehicle this person got out of or whether or not he actually hit anyone. He could have been shooting near where the lady was shot.

The only other person he could specifically recall was a white male, late [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, [redacted] pounds, with a [redacted] build, and [redacted] hair. This person was wearing an off-gray or blue shirt and was armed with a shot gun. This person came out of the Fury and appeared to shoot at the Channel 12 TV vehicle. He did not see this person actually shoot anyone either.

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After the shooting started, it was over in approximately 45 to 50 seconds. He could not recall seeing any of the demonstrators with a gun. He could not tell if the men from the cars were trying to shoot specific people or just shooting at random. They did seem to be shooting at just the men but he was surprised that more women were not hit.

At one point, one of the men with a long-barreled gun looked at him but gave no indication that he was going to shoot and did not do so.

After the shooting stopped, the men got back into the vehicles and sped away from the area. The van was the last to leave. [redacted] did not see any policemen at the demonstration site and noted that it seemed like several minutes before he arrived on the scene.

On 11/8/79, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted], Greensboro Resident Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, interviewed [redacted], [redacted], Greensboro, N. C., telephone number [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he is a retired Federal Government employee, having previously been employed for a period of thirty years with the [redacted], Washington, D. C. In Greensboro, [redacted] stated that he has been extremely active in his retirement in various social worker positions and has been very active in volunteer work in Greensboro. In connection with his social work, [redacted] stated that he traveled to the neighborhood on the east side of Greensboro, N. C., recently and talked to approximately 15 to 20 residents of the neighborhood where the 11/3/79 riot and shooting took place. [redacted] stated that, as a result of these conversations with the residents in the neighborhood, he was quite concerned as were the residents that the Greensboro Police Department may have responded to the riot too late and with too little force. In connection with his position as social worker, [redacted] felt that it was his responsibility to call the Federal Bureau of Investigation and report the results of his conversations with these residents.

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SHD:lct

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] on November 4, 1979, in the vicinity of Morningside Homes, Carver and Everitt Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina:

MARY SPRUILL, 1700-A Carver Drive, advised that she is 84 years old and in poor health. She was home on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, however, was not aware that a demonstration was taking place outside her residence and only became aware of it after shootings when a large crowd gathered. She knew nothing about the individual groups involved and saw nothing.

[redacted] Morningside Homes, [redacted], advised that she left her residence to go to the grocery store at approximately 10 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, November 3, 1979. At that time there was absolutely no unusual activity in the neighborhood. She returned to her residence some time after 11 a.m. and there was a large commotion. She saw what appeared to be several dead bodies laying in the area and understood from neighbors that there had been a shooting confrontation between demonstrators and Klan members.

[redacted] stated that she was aware that an anti-Klan rally was to be held in Greensboro that day but understood that it was to be held at the Windsor Community Center, located at Lee and Benbow Streets, several blocks away. There had been absolutely no discussion in the project about the rally and she really did not know what it was all about. She assumed that the organizers of the rally had recruited some marchers from A&T College.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 6, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the investigation. She furnished the following information:

On Friday, November 2, 1979, a white female came to her residence and told her that on Saturday, November 3, 1979, "they" were going to march in that area against the Klan. This female told [redacted] that she wanted [redacted] to know what the people were marching for. This white female did not ask [redacted] to participate. She left [redacted] a paper handout entitled "DEATH TO THE KLAN!!! - PROMOTE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNITY" and was signed "THE WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION."

[redacted] went to a nearby grocery store at about 11 A.M. on November 3, 1979, and saw people gathering in the area of the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets and returned to her home after the shooting incident had occurred. She knew no one who was gathering in that area prior to the shooting incident.

She could furnish no additional pertinent information.

[redacted] furnished the paper handout described above.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, at approximately 11 A.M. he observed a group of white and black individuals at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets in the Morningside Housing Project of Greensboro.

He walked up to the vicinity of where this group was located out of curiosity to see what was going on. As he walked up, he observed a white car containing white males pull up to the vicinity of where this group was located. This group exchanged obscenities and began kicking the car previously mentioned. The white males in the vehicle exited the vehicle, went around to the trunk of the vehicle and took rifles from this vehicle. [redacted] then ran from the area down toward the end of the recreation center at Morningside Housing Project and heard shots coming from the vicinity of where this vehicle and the previously described group were located.

[redacted] concluded by stating that he could furnish no additional information regarding this incident as he was running from the area, had anticipated trouble, after observing this activity and wanted to be as far away from the location as he possibly could be.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the investigation. He furnished the following information:

On November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 A.M. he was outside his residence when he heard gunshots from the general area of the intersection of Carver and Everitt Streets. He saw various persons whom he could not identify with guns pointed at each other. He recalls seeing two "pump" guns in the hands of white persons. He recalls seeing a trunk of a car opened and recalls seeing some white persons putting guns into the trunk of that car. He does not recall seeing guns in the hands of any blacks. He recalls seeing a white male in the grass area at the intersection of Carver and Everitt go down from an apparent gunshot, but he could not tell who had shot this individual. Many persons were yelling "He is going to die - he is going to die" and it was possibly two or three minutes after that when the police arrived on the scene. He believes that the person he saw go down from the apparent gunshot described above was the person whose photograph appeared in that morning's edition (November 4, 1979) of the Greensboro Daily News. He could not identify and did not know any of the persons participating in the incident, November 3, 1979.

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He could furnish no additional, pertinent information.

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by SA [redacted]:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

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[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina, advised she is [redacted] years old. She stated she was at her home at approximately 11 A.M. November 3, 1979, when she heard some noise that sounded to her like shots being fired. She stated she believes this was close to 11 A.M. She stated she left her apartment by the front door and walked up to Everitt Street which is the main street which runs by Morningside Homes. When she arrived at Everitt Street, she saw a light brown van parked in the middle of the street. She stated several white men jumped out of this van and started running up the street shooting guns. She stated at this point she ran back to her house and went inside. She stated she did not see anyone get shot and had no idea who the white men were shooting at. She stated she does not believe she could identify any of the white men.

She stated she was unaware that there was any confrontation at her apartment project. She stated she stayed in her apartment until she heard the police come to the scene. She stated she then walked up to Everitt Street once again and observed the police all around the area. She stated she then returned to her apartment.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription _____

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina, furnished the following information:

At approximately 11 A.M., Saturday, November 3, 1979, she observed a group of individuals congregated at the intersection of Carver Drive and Everitt Street in front of the Morningside Housing Project. She did not know the reason why these individuals were located at this location or have knowledge as to the identity of any of the individuals. She did not think much of the activity at this location until she saw five white males exit a van in close proximity to this group. These individuals were in possession of rifles.

She then observed shooting erupt between these individuals that had exited the van and the individuals that had previously congregated at the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets.

She concluded by stating that she immediately sought refuge in her apartment; however, she did observe both groups shooting back and forth at each other. Two individuals apparently were shot because she saw these two people, white males, lying in front of Apartment C at 1700 Carver Street. She also saw one white male located adjacent to the side of her apartment building.

[redacted] concluded by stating that she could not furnish any additional details regarding this incident as she had become extremely frightened and fearful and was in no position to determine exactly who shot who.

It is to be noted that [redacted], throughout the interview, was somewhat hesitant to provide any information and repeatedly indicated that no one who resided in the apartment housing project was involved in this incident.

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[REDACTED]

Greensboro, North Carolina, advised she was walking along Everitt Street near where she resides at the Morningside Homes. She stated she was on her way home from the store at this time. She stated it was sometime after 11 A.M. when she saw a light colored van parked in the middle of Everitt Street. She stated she saw three or four white males shooting guns. She stated they appeared to be rifles or shotguns. She stated she had never seen any of these individuals before. She stated she also saw one white male hit another white male with a stick or a club. She stated she became frightened and ran to her apartment. She stated she did not see anyone get shot. She stated she did not realize that there was a fight until she heard about it on the radio later on November 3, 1979. She stated she does not believe that she would be able to identify any of the individuals involved in the shooting.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [REDACTED]:egp Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted] resident, Morningside Housing Project, [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, home telephone number [redacted] furnished the following information:

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, shortly after 11 A.M., she observed a group of individuals located on the corner of Carver Drive and Everitt Street. These individuals, white and black, numbered maybe 15 to 20 individuals. One of these individuals appeared to have a gitar and was singing and those surrounding this individual were also singing along.

She did not know the reason why these individuals were at the Morningside Housing Project area and she did not recognize any of these individuals as being tenants of the housing project.

Shortly after observing these individuals, she then exited the rear entrance of her apartment and was walking toward the mailbox located on Everitt Street to check her mail. As she walked toward the mailbox, she saw a yellow van parked on the street and also observed one white male exit the side door of this van with what appeared to be a shotgun in his possession.

After observing this individual, she became frightened and immediately ran back into her house. Moments later she heard what sounded like gunshots; however, she stayed in her apartment and made no effort to see what was transpiring outside.

She did not observe any other individuals in possession of firearms other than the one previously mentioned. She concluded by stating she was extremely frightened, had no idea as to why anyone from the WVO would be in the Morningside Housing Project. She did state that she assumed that people had been injured after the gunfire ceased; however, as stated before, she was frightened and made no effort to find out what had transpired outside.


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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]: LRJ:egp Date dictated 11/6/79


CE 44-3527

APK:egp

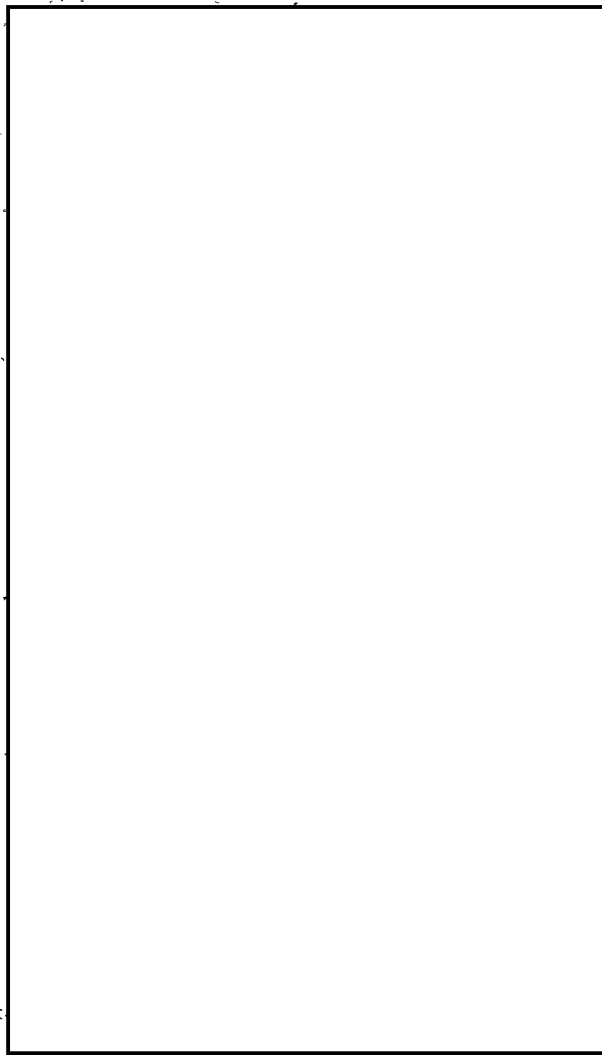
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The following investigation was conducted by SA
 on November 4, 1979:

AT GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

The following below-listed individuals were contacted
by SA  with regard to the shooting incident which
occurred at the Morningside Homes on November 3, 1979. These
individuals could provide no pertinent information with regard
to the shootings.

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CE 44-3527

JJR:rep

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The following investigation was conducted by
SA , at Greensboro, North Carolina:

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On November 4, 1979, the below-listed people
were contacted during the course of a neighborhood
investigation but were unable to provide any information:



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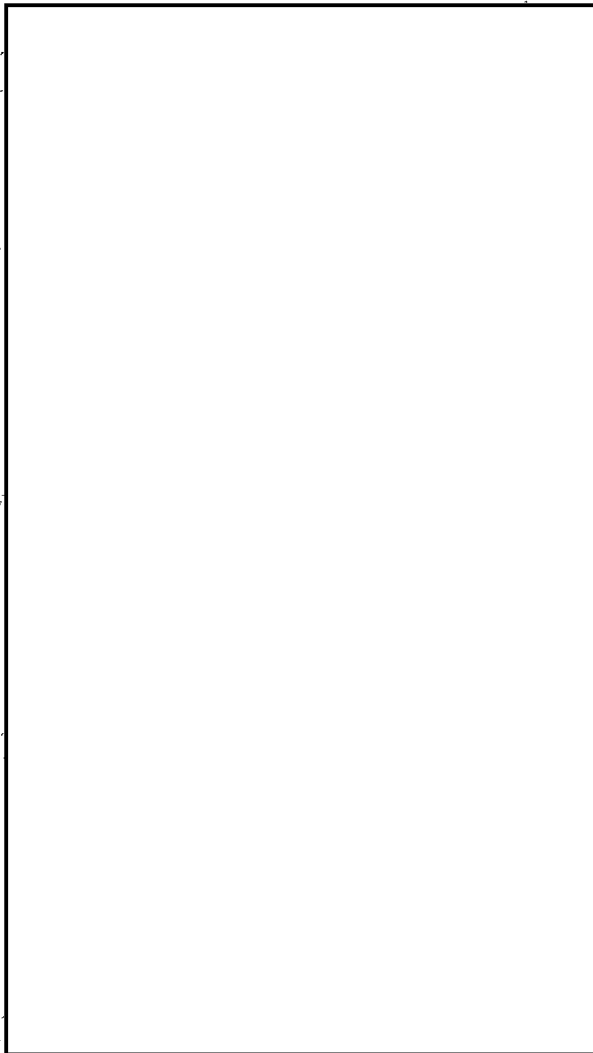
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The following investigation was conducted by SA
 on November 4, 1979:

AT GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Each of the following persons advised that they were unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning the incident which had occurred in their immediate area on November 3, 1979, apparently involving the Workers Viewpoint Organization and the Klan.



(Visiting mother-in-law 

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RRG:egp

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[Redacted]

(Visiting mother -

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, was interviewed at his residence. He advised as follows:

On November 3, 1979, [redacted], sometime after 11:00 A. M., had gone to a store at the corner of McConnell Road and Dunbar Street and was returning with some groceries. He was almost in his front door, which is on an inside court away from Everitt Street, when he heard a commotion near the Morningside Community Center approximately two blocks from his residence. [redacted] ran up to the corner of Carver and Everitt Streets, and looking towards the Community Center he saw a white male with a pump shotgun by the right side of a light-colored van. This man was among other white males by the van. The man with the pump shotgun shot one or two times towards the Community Center where there was a crowd of people. [redacted] did not see who, if anyone, was shot by this man. The man with the shotgun then went to the trunk of a small light-colored car parked in front of the van on Everitt Street and said something to another white male standing there. [redacted] was approximately three or four car lengths on the other side of the street from the man who fired the shotgun. He described the man as approximately [redacted] years of age, [redacted] and [redacted], wearing a light blue long-sleeved shirt with [redacted] hair and [redacted] to the bottom of his ear. After seeing the shooting, [redacted] saw children at his apartment and ran back to it and got the children inside his house. [redacted] lives at his address with [redacted], who has several children.

When [redacted] saw the individual with the shotgun, he noted that the man had it pointed level as if aiming, and people were in front of the gun. After firing once, the individual racked the shotgun pump action then ran back to the car. [redacted] displayed photographs which appeared on page A5 of the Greensboro Daily News of November 4, 1979, and said that the man depicted with the shotgun in the middle two photographs appeared to be the same individual he saw firing.

[redacted] is a black male.

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted], and SA [redacted]:WLB/rep Date dictated 11/5/79

G. VICTIMS

The section represents the available information concerning the deceased and other victims of the incident. Investigation is continuing to identify the WVO participants. As of November 13, 1979, no WVO participant would consent to interview by the FBI; therefore, the following does not include information to confirm or refute allegations by members of the caravan that WVO fired the first shots. The following does not include all the negative investigative efforts expended by the FBI.

The Workers Viewpoint Organization was the name of the organization until approximately one week prior to the November 3, 1979, incident when the name was changed to Communist Workers Party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted]
 [redacted] Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for CESAR VINCENT CAUCE, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Perforating gunshot wound of the right supraclavicular area with passage through the right upper lobe of the lung, trachea, aorta, laceration of pulmonary vein, injury to left lower lobe of lung, laceration of spleen and exit

a. Bilateral hemothorax, hemopericardium
 Blunt force lacerations, head"

Doctor [redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/8/79

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
 CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

ME 79-750

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT CESAR VINCENT CAUCE Autopsy authorized by: [Signature] M.D. M.E.
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title
 Guilford County

TYPE OF DEATH: Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/> Violent or Unnatural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Means: Gunshot wound Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>	RIGOR		LIVOR	
	JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COLOR _____	
	NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	BACK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABDOMEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
	LEGS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REGIONAL _____		

Body Identified by:
 Accompanying tags, and Greensboro P.D.

PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY

AGE 31 RACE white SEX male LENGTH 72" WEIGHT 220 lb EYES brown PUPILS: R. equal OPACITIES, ETC.
 HAIR curly BEARD yes MUSTACHE yes CIRCUMCISED no BODY HEAT cool L. equal

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: This is the body of a well developed well nourished white male clothed in brown boots, brown socks, blue jeans with black belt, brown suede leather jacket, yellow-white plaid long-sleeved shirt, blue sweatshirt with the University of Miami on it. In his pockets are 10¢ in change, two keychains, one with 11 and one with 9 keys, two books of matches. On the ring finger of his left hand is a yellow metal band. Gunshot entrances and exits are present to be described further below. Several lacerations are present on the head, one just above the hairline running from the midline laterally 2 inches in diameter. There is an area of

Continued on attached sheet...

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

1. Perforating gunshot wound of the right supraclavicular area with passage through the right upper lobe of the lung, trachea, aorta, laceration of pulmonary vein, injury to left lower lobe of lung, laceration of spleen and exit
 - a. Bilateral hemothorax, hemo-pericardium
2. Blunt force lacerations, head

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Probable cause of death: Gunshot wound

[Signature]

PROVISIONAL REPORT
 FINAL REPORT

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature] M.D.
Signature of Pathologist
 11-03-79 8:45 P.M. OCME
Date and time of autopsy Place of autopsy

Chief Medical Examiner _____ Date _____

CE 44-3527

MICHAEL NATHAN was severely wounded on November 3, 1979, which resulted in his death in the hospital on November 5, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
 CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

ME 79-762

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DEFENDENT MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN Autopsy authorized by: M.D.
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title
 Guilford Co.

TYPE OF DEATH: Violent or Unnatural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Means: Shotgun	Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>	RIGOR JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMS <input type="checkbox"/> NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHEST <input type="checkbox"/> BACK <input type="checkbox"/> ABDOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> LEGS <input type="checkbox"/> 1+	LIVOR COLOR <u>sl</u> purple ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL	Body Identified by: Det. <u> </u> Greensboro P.D. Accomp. papers hospital I.D. PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTO
	AGE <u>33</u> RACE <u>white</u> SEX <u>male</u> LENGTH <u>73"</u> WEIGHT <u>157 lb</u> EYES <u>brown</u> PUPILS: R. <u>7mm</u> OPACITIES, ETC. HAIR <u>shaved</u> BEARD <u>dark</u> MUSTACHE <u>yes</u> CIRCUMCISED <u>yes</u> BODY HEAT <u>norm</u> L. <u>7mm</u>			[]

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: Airway in place. Head shaven. Sutured surgical incisions on head. Contused appearing areas on right shoulder, right pectoral region, both antecubital spaces. Needle or phlebotomy type wounds on arms. Hospital I.D. tags right wrist and right ankle. Sutured cutdown site left ankle. Abrasions hands. No jewelry or property on body.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Shotgun pellet wounds with injury to head, brain, face, sinuses, right shoulder and superficial chest and right arm
 S/P neurosurgical procedures

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Probable cause of death: Brain injury secondary to shotgun pellets

PROVISIONAL REPORT
 FINAL REPORT

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

 M.D.
Signature of Pathologist
 11-05-79 4:15 P.M. OCME
Date and time of autopsy Place of autopsy

Chief Medical Examiner Date

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for WILLIAM SAMPSON, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound, chest. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Gunshot wound left arm and shoulder
 Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation
 of left lower lobe of lung
 Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation
 of heart and left lower lobe of lung
 a. Left hemothorax, hemopericardium"

Doctor [redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] : rep Date dictated 11/8/79

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
 CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

ME 79-749

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT WILLIAM SAMPSON Autopsy authorized by: [] M.D. M.E.
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title

Guilford County

TYPE OF DEATH: Unattended by a physician
 Violent or Unnatural Sudden in apparent health
Means: Gunshot wound Unusual In prison
 Suspicious

RIGOR		LIVOR	
JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COLOR _____	
NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
BACK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABDOMEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
LEGS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL _____	

Body Identified by:
 Greensboro P.D.,
 accompanying
 papers

PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY

AGE 31 RACE white SEX male LENGTH 73 1/2 WEIGHT 164 lb EYES blue PUPILS: R. equal OPACITIES, ETC.
 HAIR blonde BEARD yes MUSTACHE yes CIRCUMCISED yes BODY HEAT no equal

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: This is the body of a well developed well nourished white male. He is clothed in brown shoes, gray socks, green fatigue pants, leather belt, brief and shorts. He is also wearing an athletic supporter with a cup. He has on a black and white wool shirt over a blue long-sleeved shirt and a yellow t-shirt with "Cottondust Kills" written on it. The t-shirt is cut partly up the front. In his pockets is 61¢ in change. There is an old scar present over the right supraclavicular area. Another old scar is present in the left lateral abdominal area. Inked number 3 is written in the palm of the left hand. He is wearing a Timex wrist watch with

Continued on attached sheet....

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Gunshot wound left arm and shoulder
 Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation of left lower lobe of lung
 Gunshot wound of left chest with perforation of heart and left lower lobe of lung
 a. Left hemothorax, hemopericardium

} Shotgun wound b6 b7C

Probable cause of death: Shotgun wound, chest

PROVISIONAL REPORT
 FINAL REPORT

A true copy:

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature] M.D.
 Signature of Pathologist
 11-03-79 7:00 P.M. OCME
 Date and time of autopsy Place of autopsy

Chief Medical Examiner

Date

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 10, 19791

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for SANDY SMITH, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound to head. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Gunshot wound to head, with perforating wound of right cerebral hemisphere, (prob. shotgun)"

Doctor [redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/8/79

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
 CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA 27514

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

ME 79-754

DECEDENT SANDY SMITH Autopsy authorized by: M.E.
First name Middle name Last name Name Official Title
 Guilford County

TYPE OF DEATH: Violent or Unnatural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Means: Unattended by a physician <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden in apparent health <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual <input type="checkbox"/> In prison <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious <input type="checkbox"/>	RIGOR JAW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NECK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BACK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ABDOMEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEGS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1+	LIVOR COLOR _____ ANTERIOR POSTERIOR <input type="checkbox"/> LATERAL <input type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL _____	Body Identified by: PERSONS PRESENT AT AUTOPSY
	GE. _____ RACE <u>black</u> SEX <u>female</u> LENGTH <u>67"</u> WEIGHT <u>136 lb</u> EYES <u>brown</u> PUPILS: R. <u>4mm</u> OPACITIES, ETC. _____ HAIR _____ BEARD _____ MUSTACHE _____ CIRCUMCISED _____ BODY HEAT <u>cool</u> L. <u>3mm</u>		

NON FATAL WOUNDS, SCARS, TATTOOING, OTHER FEATURES: The body is that of a young black female dressed in tan shoes with pink socks, brown corduroy pants, white underwear, white sweater, brown shirt with tan vest. She has five white metal bracelets present, three of them are narrow and two wide. She has a yellow Seiko metal watch, white metal earrings in both ears with loop earring in the left ear and other loop earring present on the chest beneath the shirt. She has a "Guilford Gentry" card with numbers written on the blank back side. She also has a worn white bra. Ecchymoses are present over both eyelids on the left. There is a drying

continued on additional sheet... **PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS**

Gunshot wound to head, with perforating wound of right cerebral hemisphere (prob shotgun)

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Probable cause of death: Gunshot wound to head

PROVISIONAL REPORT
 FINAL REPORT

A true copy:

 Chief Medical Examiner

 Date

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M.D.
 Signature of Pathologist

11-03-79 9 P.M., OCME
 Date and time of autopsy Place of autopsy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 10, 1979
Date of transcription1

[redacted] M. D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, provided a copy of Provisional Report of Autopsy dated November 3, 1979, for JAMES MICHAEL WALLER, which reflected probable cause of death as gunshot wound. Pathological Diagnosis reflected on the report is as follows:

"Shotgun wound of back, principally left buttock area
Penetration of one buckshot pellet upward and forward through kidney, stomach, lung and head
Hemothorax, left, massive
Abdominal hemorrhage
Pellet injury of sigmoid colon and bladder
Multiple gunshot pellet wounds (bird shot), superficial with involvement of right chest, abdomen, buttock, penis, and lower right leg"

Doctor [redacted] advised that a copy of the Final Report will be made available upon completion.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

Detective [] was interviewed at the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department relative to his reports regarding the autopsies of the victims who were killed at the shooting incident at Everitt and Carver Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. Detective [] furnished to the interviewer a copy of his report filed with the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department, file number 79-0145368.

Detective [] advised that he accompanied the bodies of four of the victims, WILLIAM E. SAMPSON, CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE, JAMES MITCHELL WALLER and SANDY SMITH, from the emergency room of Moses Cone Hospital to the morgue at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

VICTIM - WILLIAM E. SAMPSON

SAMPSON had suffered two bullet wounds to his left chest area entering in the vicinity of his rib cage and under his left breast nipple. The cause of death was determined to be gunshot wound which caused two buckshot pellets to enter his heart. Two buckshot pellets were removed from the vicinity of his heart, and one from his left shoulder. The autopsy was performed by [] with [] assisting.

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b7CVICTIM - CAESAR VINCENT CAUCE

CAUCE suffered a bullet wound in the upper right chest area below the collar bone which exited between the 11th and 12th rib. This bullet was not recovered and was identified by the physician doing the autopsy as either being fired from a handgun or from a rifle. The cause of death was determined to be a bullet wound to the heart. This autopsy was performed by [] and assisted by []

VICTIM - JOHN MITCHELL WALLER

WALLER had many shotgun pellet wounds to his lower back and legs on the left side of his body. He also suffered

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [] :jat Date dictated 11/10/79

three grazing wounds, possibly from buckshot, two in the left arm on the inside. Approximately 14 to 15 small pellet wounds were located on his body and legs. There were eight entrance wounds and two exit wounds. It was determined that the bullet, buckshot, entered the lower left back area, traveled upward and hit the left kidney, and penetrated the left lung and heart. This bullet, buckshot, was removed from the left chest area just under the skin. The cause of death was determined to be the bullet that passed through the kidney area.

VICTIM - SANDRA NEELY SMITH

SMITH suffered one bullet wound to the right side of her head approximately four inches from the temple area. SMITH also suffered an egg-shaped laceration and wound to the rear of her head, possibly a blow from a blunt instrument. There were fresh abrasions to the left knee and right knee area. It was determined the cause of death was a single gunshot wound to the head. The bullet, a buckshot, was removed from the left skull area. This autopsy was performed by [redacted] and [redacted] and assisted by [redacted].

VICTIM - MICHAEL R. NATHAN

NATHAN suffered numerous shotgun wounds to the right shoulder and head. Cause of death was three buckshot wounds to the right side of the head which caused extensive brain damage and hemorrhaging.

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The buckshot was removed from the head and is being maintained by the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department lab.

Detective [redacted] advised that he expects to complete autopsy reports to be furnished by the Medical Examiner both to the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department and the FBI. Detective [redacted] furnished a complete set of photographs of the autopsies of all of the above victims to the interviewer.

ACTIVITY NUMBER
79-0245368

GREENSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OFFENSE Criminal Homicide	CLASSIFICATION Murder	4 OFFICER []	5 TIME & DATE OF REPORT 1120 11/7/79
VICTIM See Below	7 VICTIM'S ADDRESS See Below		

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

On 11/3/79, this writer, Detective [] received a call at my residence from Captain [] who requested I call him. At approximately 1300 hours, I returned the call and talked with Captain [] who informed me he needed me to report to duty. He advised a confrontation had occurred between the Klan and the Workers Viewpoint Organization. He advised there had been some shooting and four Workers Viewpoint Organization people were killed, and some others were hurt.

I left my residence and arrived at the Criminal Investigation Division at approximately 1300 hours. After arrival, I was assigned by Captain [] to handle the follow-up investigation concerning the dead and injured. He assigned Detective [] and Detective [] to assist me. I was also assigned Special Investigator []

I was given a list of the dead and injured and told that most of the injured were taken to Cone Hospital, and the rest were at Wesley Long and Greensboro Hospitals. I then assigned Detective [] to check Wesley Long and Greensboro Hospitals. Detective [] and this writer went to Cone Hospital.

When we arrived at Cone, most of the injured had already been treated and released. The ones we did see were [] B/F, who had been shot in the hip; and [] who had been hit in the lower legs with shotgun pellets.

While at the hospital, I talked with Officer [] He stated that most of the injured had already been released. He stated that one subject, Michael Nathan, was in surgery and was not expected to live. He also advised [] was in surgery, but his condition was not known. He was advised to remain there and recover any bullets recovered from the victims and to take their clothing for evidence.

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Three other victims at the hospital who had received injuries were in custody and were being treated and released. I was then informed by the hospital personnel that the dead were at a temporary morgue at the Guilford Transportation Service Headquarters. Detective [] and I, along with [] went to that location. When I arrived, I observed in the parking bay for the ambulances the four dead victims. There were three white males and one black female.

The following is a description of the victims as I observed them:

Victim 1: William E. Sampson, W/M, brown hair and beard. He was dressed in a gray/black flannel shirt with blue shirt under it, with a yellow T-shirt with an emblem stating, "Cotton Dust Kills," on it. He was wearing Army O.D. pants, black belt, brown shoes. I could observe, where his shirt had been cut while being treated, two bullet wounds to the upper left chest area.

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

Victim 2: Caesar Vincent Cauce, W/M, dark brown hair and beard. He was dressed in a brown suede jacket, blue and yellow striped shirt with a lighter background, and a blue sweat shirt under it. He was wearing blue jeans, a black belt, and brown boots. This victim had a large amount of blood on his face. I could not observe any visible gunshot wounds at this time.

Victim 3: James Mitchell Waller, W/M, black hair and beard, dressed in a red and blue checked flowered shirt with a green cotton type work shirt under it, and a blue shirt under it. He was wearing brown corduroy pants, black belt, and black army boots. This victim appeared to have been shot in the lower legs and hips with buckshot. He was lying face down on the stretcher.

Victim 4: Sandy Smith, B/F, dressed in a white sweater, a vest type blouse with a brown shirt under it, wearing brown pants and brown shoes. This victim had the #4 written on her breast. This victim also had a bullet wound to the head. Also, there was blood under the head.

Photographs of the victims were made by [] at the Ambulance Headquarters at the time of my viewing them.

After viewing the victims, I was advised [], the local Medical Examiner, had already viewed the victims and also that [] and some of his staff from the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill were there and had gone to view the scene. When they returned to the temporary morgue at the Ambulance Headquarters, [] informed me the victims would be transported to Chapel Hill to the Chief Medical Examiner's Office for an autopsy. The decision was made that they would be taken on 11/3/79, and the autopsy would be done on Saturday night, 11/3/79.

The bodies were to be transported by the Guilford Transportation Service employees, [] and []. We left at 1715 hours, arriving at the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill at 1815 hours. Myself and Detective [] along with Special Investigator [] escorted the bodies to Chapel Hill. While at Chapel Hill, Special Investigation [] photographed the victims and their wounds. He also collected their clothes and the shotgun pellets that were removed. He also fingerprinted all the victims.

The autopsy was started at 1900 hours. The victims were first x-rayed. Persons present other than Greensboro officers were []

[] All these people are employees of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill. After the clothes were removed, we observed the following wounds on the victims.

Victim William E. Sampson had two bullet wounds to the left chest area, approximately 2" apart. He had one bullet hole in the left shoulder. The victim, Sampson, was approximately 73-1/2" long and weighed approximately 164 lbs. No other wounds were present except an old collar bone break. The chest cavity was opened, and it was determined the cause of death was a buckshot wound to the heart. He had three buckshots removed from his body. This autopsy was performed by [] with [] assisting.

Victim Caesar Cauce had one bullet hole in the upper right chest area near the collar bone. He had a bruise to the left eye area and lacerations to the right front of the skull, approximately 2" in length. He had an abrasion to the left knee. After the chest cavity was opened, it was determined the bullet had entered in the right chest area, traveled downward

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

across the body, hitting the heart, and exiting between the 11th and 12th rib. This bullet wasn't recovered. It was also determined there were some bruises to the head. The cause of death was determined to be the bullet wound to the heart. The body was approximately 6'1" tall, and it weighed approximately 220 lbs. This autopsy was performed by [] and assisted by [].

Victim [] Mitchell Waller had many shotgun pellet wounds to the lower back and leg on the left side of the body. He also had three grazing wounds, possibly from buckshot, two in the left arm on the inside. He also had approximately 14 to 15 small pellet wounds to his body and legs. It was determined he had approximately eight entrance wounds, two exit wounds, and three grazing wounds which were made by buckshot. It was determined the bullet in the lower left back area traveled upward and hit the left kidney, stumbled the left lung and heart. This bullet was removed from the left chest area just under the skin. The cause of death was determined that this bullet passing through the organs mentioned was the cause of death. This autopsy was performed by [].

Victim Sandra Neally Smith, B/F, had one bullet wound to the right side of the head, approximately 4" up from the temple area. She also had an egg-shaped wound to the rear of the head, possibly from a blow from a blunt instrument. She had fresh abrasions to the left knee and two on her right knee area. It was determined the cause of death was a gunshot wound to the head. The bullet was removed from the left skull area. This autopsy was performed by [] and [] and assisted by [].

All the evidence and bullets collected and packaged by Special Investigator []

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On 11/5/79, at 1109 hours, I was notified by [] that Michael Nathan had died. He advised [], the local Medical Examiner, was notified. I went to the Cone Hospital Morgue, arriving at 12 noon. After arriving, I observed a W/M with a dark full beard. His head was wrapped in white gauze. Both of his eyes were black. He had a breathing device in his nose. He was dressed in a blue paper hospital gown. He had a dark bruise to the right shoulder area. I observed what appeared to be a bullet wound near this area. Also, I observed possibly two bullet marks to the chest area. I contacted [] while at Cone Hospital, and he advised the body would be sent to Chapel Hill, and [] had already been notified. The hospital tag on the victim indicated the time of death was 1045 hours, 11/5/79.

The body was transported to Chapel Hill by the Guilford County Transportation Service and was escorted by myself and Special Investigator []. We arrived in Chapel Hill at 1500 hours. The autopsy was performed by [] and he was assisted by []. After the victim was x-rayed, the wrapping was removed from the victim's head. At this time, it was observed that the victim's head had been shaved, and he had two surgical incisions to the head, one an X-shape to the right rear and one half moon on the left side of the head. Also, I observed three entrance wounds in the right side of the face near the cheek and also one entrance wound in the right rear of the head near the X-shape incision. There was what appeared to be an exit wound just to the right of the nose and a graze under it. He also had a bruise on the left eye. He also had a laceration on the bridge of the nose. He had four entrance wounds in and around the right shoulder area. He also had an entrance wound in the upper right back area. He had two entrance wounds to the back right upper arm and one exit wound. He had three abrasions to the back of the right hand. He had two bullet fragment entrances to the upper left chest area. He had needle wound marks to both lower arm areas. He had an ID tag on his right arm and an ID tag on his right ankle. He also had a small minor cut on the left ankle. In the x-rays taken

THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONFIDENTIAL - FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED POLICE PERSONNEL ONLY

at Cone Hospital that were taken with the body, they showed three bullets and some fragments that didn't appear in x-rays taken by [REDACTED]. These bullets were removed in surgery by [REDACTED]. It was determined the bullets that were removed from the brain in surgery would have been fatal to the victim. All the bullets removed by [REDACTED] were taken by Special Investigator [REDACTED] and the body was also photographed and fingerprinted by [REDACTED].

No further to report at this time.

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WEM/ow/68,dc/18-20.

11/7/79

10:40a-12:23p

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] Greensboro Hospital, 1501 Pembroke, advised that [redacted] who was hospitalized after the shooting incident November 3, 1979, was in critical condition.

[redacted] was unavailable for interview at this time and likely would be unavailable for some time into the future.

[redacted] was treated on Saturday and released Saturday evening and she understands returned to Durham. He was treated for superficial wounds from a gunshot over several parts of his body.

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Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted], employee, Moses Cone Hospital, 1200 North Elm Street, advised that MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN was at the hospital in critical condition and unavailable for interview. His home address is shown as 3761 Dunhaven Road, Dallas, Texas, and another address is Duke Hospital, 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina. He was under the care of [redacted]

[redacted] was in the hospital in poor but stable condition. His home address is shown as [redacted] (appears to be) [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. It is her understanding that upon release he will be in care of his parents, [redacted] Richmond, Virginia, [redacted] was under the care of [redacted] [redacted] was unavailable due to his condition.

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[redacted] Greensboro, and [redacted] Clemmons, *N.C.* North Carolina, were both treated after the incident on November 3, 1979, and released. Others treated and released were [redacted] and [redacted]

Investigation on 11/4/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527
JHO:swl/rep

1

The following investigation was conducted by
SC [redacted] on November 7, 1979:

[redacted] Credit Bureau, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised a review of computerized files of her agency, which includes coverage of Durham, North Carolina, revealed the following:

[redacted], residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since August 20, 1978, with former addresses of [redacted] and [redacted] both Durham, North Carolina. His employment was listed as a [redacted]

A review of computerized files was negative for CEASAR CAUCE, 907 Iredell Drive, Durham, North Carolina.

[redacted], residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since October 19, 1977, with former addresses of [redacted] and [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. Employment was listed as [redacted] and former employment listed as [redacted]

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MICHAEL RONALD NATHAN, residing 4428 Ryan Street, Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since October 1, 1978. Employment for NATHAN was listed as Lincoln Community Health Center, Durham, North Carolina.

[redacted], residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since October 15, 1978. No employment was listed for [redacted].

[redacted], residing [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, has been in file since May 11, 1979. Employment for [redacted] was listed as [redacted] for the [redacted]

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that CESAR VICENTE CAUCE, 106 West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1977 Toyota, two door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) KE30222011, 1979 North Carolina License PSH-597. Records further show CAUCE is a white male, born March 5, 1954, driver's license number 4864394.

[REDACTED] Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no record in his files identifiable with CESAR VICENTE CAUCE.

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CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that [REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1976 Plymouth, four door sedan, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED] 1979 North Carolina License [REDACTED]. Her records further reflect that [REDACTED] has driver's license number [REDACTED]. He is a white male, born [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED], Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department, advised his records reflect a *capias* for a traffic citation on December 9, 1977, concerning [REDACTED]. No other records in his files concerning [REDACTED].

CE 44-3527

LCL:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA

AT CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 5, 1979, [redacted] Walker Funeral Home, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, confidentially advised that CAESAR VICENTE CAUCE, born Havana, Cuba, March 5, 1954, was at the Walker Funeral Home after being autopsied by the North Carolina Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

[redacted] advised that CAUCE's mother and sister had visited from Miami, Florida, and they are Spanish-speaking people. He further advised they had told him that CAUCE's father is very ill in Miami and was unable to come to Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Originally, according to [redacted], the mother was going to send CAUCE's body back to Miami; however, his wife had apparently persuaded her otherwise. He said the wife, a [redacted], called and asked that the body be kept at Walker Funeral Home, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, until Saturday. She advised she would be in touch with further instructions.

[redacted] advised this was the extent of his information regarding victim CAUCE.

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CE 44-3527

PSS:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:

On November 8, 1979, efforts to locate anyone at 209 and 209½ West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, met with negative results.

On November 8, 1979, [redacted] [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, who was additionally described as a Negro female, was interviewed outside her residence.

She reported that CAESAR CAUCE and [redacted] were familiar to her as neighbors. She reported that she had been casually acquainted with CAESAR CAUCE as both she and CAESAR, prior to his death, worked at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. [redacted] had been residing at 209 West Trinity Avenue for only a matter of a few months and during that time he had occasionally helped her with minor household problems. Her contact with [redacted] had been extremely limited. She was aware that [redacted] worked at the [redacted] and she recalled seeing her on [redacted] property on one occasion handing out literature relative to a labor dispute which was underway at the [redacted] at the time.

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[redacted] did occasionally have visitors at their apartment and she recalled one as being a white male who was probably in his mid-[redacted] who had [redacted] hair. She believed that his first name was [redacted]. He was probably the most frequent visitor to the apartment of [redacted], whose last name she did not know, was going to marry a girl shortly who either currently works or did work at the [redacted] [redacted]. She described this individual as speaking with a [redacted] a [redacted].

Since the incident occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, she has only seen [redacted] on one occasion and that was on Sunday when [redacted] [redacted] was very briefly at the residence. She did not believe that anyone had been at the residence since that time.

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PSS:egp

2

She has seen [redacted] being interviewed on television from Greensboro, North Carolina, and she believed this interview took place on Tuesday, November 6, 1979. She was watching the WTVD News on Channel 11 in Durham, North Carolina.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] Southland Associates, Durham, North Carolina, advised that CAESAR CAUCE and [redacted] are currently residing at 209 West Trinity Avenue, Durham, North Carolina, in property which is handled by her firm. [redacted] pays \$150 per month rent.

She made available a rental application dated August 7, 1979, and a review of this application revealed the following background information pertaining to CAESAR V. CAUCE:

Name: CAESAR V. CAUCE
 Age: 25
 Social Security Account Number: 262-06-9374
 Prior Residence: 106 West Trinity Avenue
 Durham, North Carolina
 Telephone 683-8665
 There for ten months.

907 Iredell Street
 Durham, North Carolina
 There for one year, six months.

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Employment:

Employed by Duke University Medical Center for three years, eleven months as computer operator, receives \$800 per month, telephone number 684-8111

The following information was contained on the application concerning [redacted]

Name:
 Age:
 Employment:

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted]:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

Provided as a reference was [redacted]
[redacted], telephone number [redacted]. Credit references
provided were the following:

Ford Motor Company

Montgomery Ward

Duke University Credit Union

They provided a checking account number [redacted]
at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, and a savings account
at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, account number [redacted]
[redacted]

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Indicated on the application was the fact they owned
a 1977 Toyota vehicle, a Corolla model. They also owned a
Ford Maverick, 1977 two door model,

Provided as the identity of the nearest relative
was [redacted] Miami, Florida,
[redacted] a parent.

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], Registration Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that [REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1971 Ford Truck, Vehicle Identification Number(VIN) [REDACTED] 1979 North Carolina License [REDACTED] NCDMV records further reflect that [REDACTED] has a driver's license number [REDACTED]. He is a white male, born [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Records Section, Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised his records are negative regarding [REDACTED].

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

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Date of transcription _____

In an effort to interview [redacted] at the [redacted], Duke University Hospital, Durham, North Carolina, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] accompanied [redacted], Director, Laboratory Services, to the office where she works. Upon arrival there, [redacted] advised [redacted] that agents of the FBI desired to talk with her, whereupon in the presence of the agents she immediately waved her hands at [redacted] and advised she would not talk to the FBI.

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It should be noted she was observed to be a white female with [redacted] hair, [redacted] to [redacted] years of age, [redacted] build. She appears identical with the white female [redacted] depicted in photographs 2 and 4 and 6 which photographs were taken at the [redacted] picnic and reportedly depict demonstrators representing the Durham County Hospital Corporation Workers Association. (Photographs furnished by [redacted] Durham County Hospital Corporation, Durham, North Carolina.)

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA DMM:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted]
[redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] and [redacted] reside in the apartment immediately adjoining her apartment and she has known them for several months. Apparently they were married several months ago and [redacted] shared the apartment with another girl prior to her marriage and after he marriage, [redacted] moved into the apartment and the other girl moved out.

From conversations with [redacted], she has learned her father and mother were in "Arabia" where her father is employed as a teacher. She believes [redacted] works at [redacted] and [redacted] may work at [redacted] because he frequently is seen wearing a white uniform similar to that worn by employees at the [redacted].

They seem to be good neighbors; however, she noted they have numerous visitors, both black and white, and are particularly friendly with a black couple, (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted] (black female) and (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [redacted] (black male).

Both [redacted] seem to work "odd hours" and he has been observed driving a camper from time to time.

At this time a white male was observed to pass the door of [redacted] apartment and she advised this white male was [redacted] who appeared to then enter his apartment.

She could offer nothing further.

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by SA [redacted] and SA DMM:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

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1

Records of the Driver's License Section, North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed one [redacted] born [redacted] has North Carolina driver's license number [redacted] and a duplicate copy was issued to him on September 6, 1979, at which time he indicated his address was [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. License expires August 9, 1980. He was cited in Warrenton, North Carolina, on April 20, 1979, for speeding 50 miles per hour in a 35 mile per hour zone and was found guilty; however, records do not reflect a disposition.

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by SA [redacted] :egp Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

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1

[redacted] Durham, North Carolina, advised he is [redacted] and does not speak English well and furnished the following information through his twelfth grade daughter, [redacted]:

He owns the apartments at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, and [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] are tenants at Apartment [redacted] in that apartment building. They signed a lease for the rental of this apartment October, 1979, and this apartment was formerly occupied by [redacted] [redacted] who apparently shared the apartment with [redacted] [redacted] prior to her marriage. [redacted] moved from the apartment in September, 1979, and he believes she was employed as a [redacted].

He also rents Apartment [redacted] at the same address to [redacted] and [redacted] who supposedly are married and they signed a lease for the rental of that apartment dated June 21, 1978. [redacted] may be employed at the [redacted] [redacted] and he believes this because when he sends his checks for payment of the rent, they are in envelopes bearing the return address of the [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] possibly at [redacted].

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He could furnish nothing further concerning them and has had no problems with any of these tenants.

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by SA [redacted] and DMJ:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

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1

In response to a knock on the door at [redacted], a male voice speaking through the door requested the identity of the caller and was advised of the identity of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. He asked what was wanted and was advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] desired to speak with him concerning the incidents which occurred at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He advised he was not available for interview at this time and when asked when he would be available for interview, he advised he would be available "tomorrow." In response to where he might be available for interview, he advised he would not be available at his residence or at his employment; however, would appear at the Durham Office of the FBI in the Post Office Building, Durham, North Carolina. When requested to furnish a time he might be available, he advised sometime tomorrow and would not furnish a specific time.

No further information was obtained.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and DMM:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted]
Durham County General Hospital, 3643 North Roxboro Street,
Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] works

[redacted] as a [redacted].
She stated [redacted] is somewhat of a loner, is very highly
educated and associates mostly with minorities at Durham
County General Hospital. She stated she does not know
very much about his private life other than the fact that
he has been recently married within the past several months.
She stated she does not know [redacted] wife's name, but she
works in one of the labs at Duke Hospital, Durham, North
Carolina. She stated she has never seen [redacted] wife.

[redacted] stated [redacted] is very communistic in
his views and attitudes. She stated she has seen him handing
out leaflets across the street from the hospital to employees
who are leaving work. She stated last Thursday, November 1,
1979, she observed [redacted] handing out anti-Klan leaflets.

[redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted], who works at Durham
County General Hospital, is probably the closest friend
that [redacted] has at the hospital.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was out on sick
leave on Monday and Tuesday, November 5 and November 6, 1979,
but returned to work last evening, November 7, 1979, on the
11 P.M. to 7 A.M. shift. She stated when she arrived at work
this morning, she received information from other employees
that [redacted] was handing out leaflets last night at the hospital.
[redacted] made available one of these leaflets entitled
"March to Avenge The CWP Five!" Sunday, November 11, 1:30 P.M.
corner of Narrow and Market Streets, Greensboro, North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that she observed Channel 11
news last Saturday evening, November 3, 1979, at 11 P.M. and
watched the report about the shooting incident that occurred
in Greensboro, North Carolina, on that same day. She stated
at this time she recognized [redacted] as being the guitar
player who was playing the guitar at the rally in Greensboro,
North Carolina:

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by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted]: APK:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] Durham County General Hospital, 3643 North Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised after a review of the hospital's personnel records that [redacted] has been employed at Durham County General Hospital since May, 1975. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was originally hired as an [redacted] [redacted] stated [redacted] since being hired originally as an [redacted] had requested to be transferred to a lesser paying job as [redacted] stated [redacted] immediate supervisor is [redacted], Ambulatory Services Supervisor.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is considered to be somewhat of an agitator at Durham County General Hospital. [redacted] stated he has developed information that [redacted] has been handing out leaflets across the street from the hospital grounds on several occasions. [redacted] further advised during the past six months [redacted] has also acted as an advisor to employees who have been dismissed for cause. [redacted] stated that [redacted] tends to associate mostly with black employees at the hospital. [redacted] advised that a review of [redacted] application dated February 11, 1975, revealed the following information:

Date of Birth:
Education:

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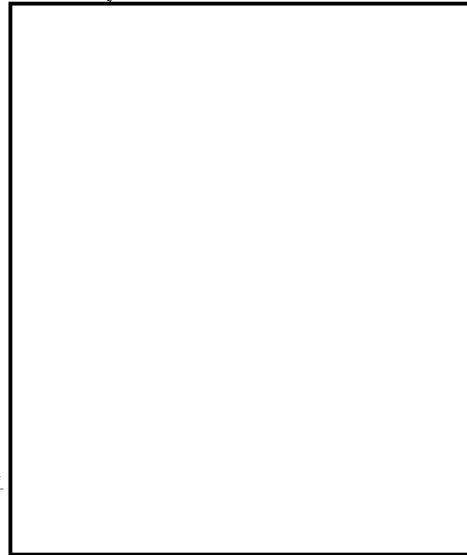
Investigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] : APK:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

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2

Father:

Previous Employments:



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Addresses:

Durham, North Carolina
(1975)

[REDACTED]
Durham, North Carolina
(1978)

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] has always had good performance evaluation. [REDACTED] stated he does not know any of [REDACTED] associates. [REDACTED] stated a review of his records revealed that [REDACTED] was on sick leave, November 5 and November 6, 1979.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 9, 1979

[redacted]
 [redacted], Durham County Hospital Corporation, 3643 North
 Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised he is familiar
 with [redacted] who is currently employed as a [redacted]
 [redacted] in the Emergency Room at this hospital.

According to information he has received from
 a number of hospital employees, [redacted] in the past has been
 actively interested in the support of a number of employees
 who have been dismissed. He has also been observed by some
 employees distributing circulars off the hospital premises,
 but near the hospital to employees as they leave work. It
 appears he is actively involved with a group which calls
 themselves the Durham County Hospital Corporation Workers
 Association.

In connection with that association, he, [redacted] has
 collected since sometime in 1976 some of the circulars which
 have been distributed and appear to be associated with the
 group which [redacted] is interested in and he provided a copy
 of the circulars he has.

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He noted the first circular is captioned "Paycheck
 Ripoff" and was distributed sometime in 1976 and is a
 criticism of the hospital's October 15 paychecks to Watts
 workers.

The second circular dated September 26, 1979, is
 captioned "DCHC Workers Association Formed" and refers to
 a meeting of over 70 workers held "last Sunday" in which
 the DCHC Workers Association was formed. The circular refers
 to the anger of the group about the fact that a worker in
 the laundry has contracted "TB" and indicates "We will picket
 the so called 'Family Fun Day'." [redacted] noted the Family
 Fun Day is a reference to the hospital's picnic which was
 originally scheduled to be held September 30, 1979; however,
 was postponed due to rain and finally was held on October 7,
 1979.

He furnished a circular captioned "Picket is Still
 On," which refers to the DCHC organization and the hospital

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 by SA [redacted] and DMM:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

administration's efforts to appear unconcerned about the formation of the association. It calls for "meet at Riverview Shopping Center, Sunday, 1:30 P.M."

He furnished a circular captioned "Stop the Merit-Raise Freeze! Fight the Housekeeping Cut-Back!" and this circular refers to "Slavemaster", the new housekeeping contractor which is going to get rid of 25 employees and discusses this problem and further "under the leadership of the DCHC Workers Association, about 20 workers and supporters from the community held a fired up militant demonstration at the company picnic." The circular calls for a meeting Sunday, October 28, 4 P.M. at the Break The Chains Bookstore, 951 East Main (corner North Elm and East Main in Edgemont).

He furnished a copy of a circular captioned "Death to the Klan" indicating an anti-Klan march and conference would be held Saturday, November 3, 1979, at Greensboro, North Carolina, sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), indicating for more information call 919-682-1014 or 919-272-1692. The circular calls for assembly for the march at 11 A.M. in the parking lot of Windsor Community Center, 1601 East Lee Street, and a conference at 2 P.M. in the All Nation Pentecostal Holiness Church, 1800 Freeman Mill Road.

The circular dated October 22, 1979, contains "an open letter to JOE GRADY, GORRELL PIERCE, and All KKK Members and Sympathizers." The letter is a criticism of the KKK and challenged the Klan to "attend our November 3 rally in Greensboro."

He furnished a copy of a circular captioned "Turn Grief Into Strength! Avenge the CMP Five!" which refers to the November 3, 1979, incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, where "carloads of hired killers of the U. S. Government assassinated five members of the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization) and wounded ten others who were preparing to lead a march against the Klan."

The circular states "the Communist Workers Party will avenge these deaths, as all decent people would agree we should. A committee to avenge the Communist Workers Party Five has been formed to unite all honest and progressive people to avenge these deaths. The first task of the committee is to organize

a funeral march in Greensboro this Sunday (November 11, 1979). The CNP is turning grief for the fallen comrades, shared by millions of people, into strength."

It indicates that the march November 11, 1979, at 1:30 P.M. will be at the corner of Morrow and Market Streets, Greensboro, and marchers from Durham will be leaving from Break-The-Chains Bookstore, 951 East Main in Edgemont at 11:30 A.M., marchers from Chapel Hill/Carrboro will be leaving from Byrd's parking lot in Carrboro at 11:30 A.M. and for more information call 682-1014 or 682-1285 in Durham.

In reference to this last circular, information indicates that [redacted] distributed some of these circulars inside the hospital during the shift he worked from 12 midnight to 8 A.M. Thursday, November 8, 1979. He is attempting to determine if in fact [redacted] did distribute this information on hospital grounds and if so, consideration would be given to dismissing him since this would be a violation of hospital regulations.

He also furnished a copy of four sheets of paper which were found on a copying machine in the hospital in early October, 1979, and these four sheets of paper appear to be of Communist writings and discuss the united struggle of multi-national working class to overthrow the United States monopoly capitalist class in the distant future and refers to strikes as basic weapons of the working class.

He does not know what if any association this material has with the Durham County Hospital Association.

He noted at the Durham County Hospital picnic a group appeared purporting to represent the Durham County Hospital Corporation Workers Association and demonstrated in favor of that organization. Photographs of the group at the picnic were taken and he provided eight (8) photographs. He noted photograph number 1 depicts [redacted] holding a microphone and standing behind [redacted] in a white shirt and tan trousers is Dr. NATHAN. Photograph number 2 reflects NATHAN and [redacted] and an unknown white female holding a sign.

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CE 44-3527

A

Photograph number 3 in which a white male holding a sign which says warning is a photograph of a group of individuals none of whom are known to [redacted].

Photograph number 4 is another photograph of the group and the only person known to [redacted] in this photograph is NATHAN.

Photograph number 5 depicts [redacted] and others who are unknown.

Photograph number 6 depicts [redacted] NATHAN and others unknown.

Photograph number 7 depicts NATHAN and others who are unknown.

Photograph number 8 depicts NATHAN, [redacted] and others who are unknown.

In reference to photograph number 6, he noted a black male wearing a cap standing behind [redacted] left shoulder appears to be [redacted] who is employed at this hospital's Intensive Care Ward.

He could offer nothing further.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted]. After repeated knocks to the door of that residence failed to bring any response, a note was left in the door requesting [redacted] contact the FBI Office in Greensboro, North Carolina, at telephone number 855-7770.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

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CE 44-3527

RRG:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] on November 7, 1979:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted] advised that the [redacted] family has resided at [redacted] for about one year. The MATTHEWS Realty Company, Durham, North Carolina, sold that residence to the [redacted] was of the opinion that it was [redacted] who was the doctor at Duke University. [redacted] advised that since Monday night (November 5, 1979) there has been much traffic in and out of that residence and on one occasion, an individual stopped and asked her husband where the [redacted] lived. She stated she knew nothing additional concerning the [redacted] and although she knew nothing additional concerning them, she considered the [redacted] to be good neighbors.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted], on November 8, 1979:

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted], doing business as Matthews Realty Company, Durham, North Carolina, telephone number 477-7396, telephonically contacted the FBI and advised that he was [redacted] on the sale of property to NATHAN at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, approximately one year ago. He advised the other [redacted] was [redacted] who was at that time with the Gallery of Homes in Durham, North Carolina, and he believes he is now with Southland Associates in Durham, North Carolina. He stated NATHAN and his wife came to [redacted] Office and they assumed the loan of [redacted] at the Guaranty State Bank in Durham, North Carolina. He stated he does recall the sale as the property was listed in NATHAN's name and his wife's maiden name. He recalled that NATHAN was employed at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, North Carolina, and she was employed at an unknown company in Raleigh, North Carolina. He stated he had only seen them on two occasions, once at the closing and once subsequent when he had to straighten out a minor matter.

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina, and his wife, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], are the registered owners of a 1976 Dodge Station Wagon,
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED] 1979 North
Carolina License [REDACTED]. NCDMV records do not reflect a North
Carolina driver's license for Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN.

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[REDACTED], Records Section, Durham,
North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no
record in his files identifiable with Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted], Wesley Long Hospital, 501 North Elam Avenue, Greensboro, advised that [redacted] had been treated and released on the prior day in satisfactory condition. He left under his own power. His home address is [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted].

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by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] and LRV:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

[redacted] was contacted at his place of employment, the [redacted] [redacted] Raleigh, North Carolina, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] [redacted] and Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. At the outset of the interview, SA [redacted] and Detective [redacted] attempted to identify themselves to [redacted] and before this could be completed [redacted] exclaimed "I don't want any, I don't want any." The interviewers continued to identify themselves to [redacted] and when this was completed, [redacted] exclaimed "I have nothing to say to you guys." [redacted] then turned and walked away.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted]:let Date dictated 11/9/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

1

On November 7, 1979, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) went to [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, residence of Dr. MICHAEL NATHAN, and [redacted] for the purpose of interviewing [redacted]

[redacted] was to be interviewed as a potential victim in this matter inasmuch as her [redacted] was fatally shot during a shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina.

At that time, SA [redacted] made inquiry at this residence and was informed by a white male that [redacted] was not at home at that time, was in the process of making funeral arrangements and would be back at her residence at a later time. SA [redacted] informed this individual that the FBI would be back later in an effort to contact [redacted]

Later that day, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] of the FBI returned to [redacted] residence, [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, and at that time were approached by the same white male, previously mentioned at the time SA [redacted] made inquiry, and another white male. These individuals appeared to be in their late twenties to mid thirties in age.

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At that time both of these white males indicated to SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] that they had relayed the message to [redacted] regarding the FBI's request for an interview and she had furnished the following information:

She wanted these two white males to convey the message to the FBI that her [redacted] had been killed by the FBI, that she did not want the FBI on her property, and that if the FBI returned to her residence at a later date, she would kill the FBI Agents with a shotgun.

These two white males then indicated that [redacted] was not home at the present time and the interview was terminated.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]
SA [redacted] : LRJ:egp Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised [REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1969 Plymouth, four door, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED], North Carolina License [REDACTED]. The files further revealed that [REDACTED] is a white male, born [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and has driver's license number [REDACTED]. The file revealed his complete name is [REDACTED] and he formerly resided at [REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina.

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[REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina, Police Department advised he could locate no record identifiable in his files regarding [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

CE 44-3527

LCL:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [REDACTED]:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 5, 1979, [REDACTED], Scarborough and Hargett Memorial Chapel and Gardens, 306 South Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina, advised with regard to SANDRA SMITH, Scarborough and Hargett had been called by a funeral home in Greenville, South Carolina, to pick her up from the North Carolina Medical Examiner's Office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. [REDACTED] stated this funeral home was Watkins and Woods Mortuary in Greenville, South Carolina, and further they came on the night of November 4, 1979, and picked up the body.

He had no further identifying information regarding SANDRA SMITH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 6, 1979

1

[redacted]
Cone Mills Corporation, 1201 Maple Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and thereafter provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that one of the deceased in the shootout that occurred on November 3, 1979, was a JAMES WALLER. He stated that WALLER was an ex-employee of Cone Mills who was fired when it was discovered that he had lied on his application and that he was actually a Medical Doctor. [redacted] described WALLER as being a heavy-set, bearded individual who was portrayed on the television news film as being at the scene and brandishing a hammer in his right hand and carrying a stick or a placard in his left hand just before he was killed. [redacted] stated that Cone Mills fired WALLER in June of 1978 and that WALLER had been active in the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and in attempts to organize the union at Cone Mills.

[redacted] continued by stating that WILLIAM E. SAMSON, another of the deceased, was also employed at Cone Mills at the White Oak Plant, Greensboro, North Carolina. He said that SAMSON, who had a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy, was also rumored to be an attorney. He said that SAMSON was involved in organizing the union at the Cone Mills plants and at the Revolution Plant, where he was originally associated with the Revolution Organizing Committee. [redacted] stated that [redacted] one of the individuals wounded in the shootout, [redacted], but described by [redacted] as a follower and not a leader or organizer as were WALLER and SAMSON. [redacted] added that SAMSON and WALLER were the authors of the pamphlets that were recently distributed among the workers and among the community calling for the death of the Klan. He said that WALLER and SAMSON also composed a letter which was sent to the Klan inviting them to the rally in Greensboro and seeking a confrontation.

Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :rep Date dictated 11/5/79

CE 44-3527

2

[] stated that he maintains a working file on the individuals at the plant who have had personnel problems or who are a problem for the management and that files are located at the Personnel Office on WALLER and SAMSON and that these files contain personnel action forms as well as legal opinions from the National Labor Relations Board and from attorneys representing SAMSON and WALLER in relation to their employment at Cone Mills. He also said that these files would be made available to the FBI if any information contained therein would be helpful in the ongoing investigation.

[] then provided a copy of JAMES WALLER's employment application at Cone Mills, a copy of WILLIAM EVAN SAMSON's employment application at Cone Mills, and WILLIAM E. SAMSON's pre-employment verification.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/11/79

SSRA [] and SA [] arrived at [] Greensboro, North Carolina, an address they believed to be occupied by []. A white female met the agents in the front yard of the residence and identified herself as [] known to the interviewing agents as the [] of WILLIAM SAMSON who was killed at the shooting incident on November 3, 1979. [] was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents, the nature of the inquiry and the desire to speak with []. [] advised [] was not residing at the address at this time and further would not be available to speak with the FBI at this time. [] further stated [] would want to speak with her attorney prior to any interview.

[] was then asked if she were available for an interview and advised that she was not and that she would be speaking with her lawyer. Prior to any further questioning of [], a Black male, known to the interviewing agents as [], came out of the residence and moved immediately to []. [] stated, "We need you inside," and took [] by the arm. [] was given the name and office telephone number of SA [] and was requested to contact SA [] for an interview.

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SA [] addressed [] and advised him of the identity of SA [], however, got no response from [] or any acknowledgment that the agent was speaking to []. SA [] further stated to [] that the FBI was desirous of an interview with him, however, [] continued to ignore the agent's presence.

[] and [] moved into the residence and there were no further attempts to speak with either of them.

[] was wearing a t-shirt at the time he spoke with [] in the presence of the agents and [] was observed to be wearing heavy bandaging on both of his arms.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were in the area of [redacted] at the time of the conversation with [redacted] and [redacted] and were able to observe the discussions. Neither agent was in a position to hear any conversation taking place and were not a part of the actual contact with [redacted] or [redacted].

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

On November 7, 1979, an attempt was made to locate and interview [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. At that time, vehicles bearing the following license plates were observed in the area of that residence:

North Carolina [redacted]
1974 Chevrolet, two-door

[redacted]

Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina [redacted]
1976 Honda, two-door

[redacted]

Greensboro, North Carolina

[redacted]
1978 Toyota station wagon

[redacted]

Greensboro, North Carolina

[redacted]
1970 Chevrolet two-door

[redacted]

Greensboro, North Carolina

Pennsylvania [redacted]
Chevrolet

[redacted]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 11/8/79
GVl:jet

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/10/79

On November 8, 1979, a spot check was made at the residence of [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. A banner bearing the following inscription was hung on the porch of that residence: "Committee to Avenger the Murders of the CWP-5".

Vehicles bearing the following license plates were observed in the area of that residence:

North Carolina [redacted]
1978 Toyota station wagon

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina [redacted]
1970 Chevrolet two-door

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina [redacted]
1978 Toyota four-door

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina [redacted]
1974 Opel two-door

[redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina [redacted]
1980 Chevrolet four-door
Vann Car, Inc.
doing business as Budget Rent-A-Car

[redacted]
Morrisville, North Carolina

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] GVL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

2

Texas [redacted]
1975 Ford four-door

[redacted]

Greenville, Texas

Pennsylvania [redacted]
Chevrolet

[redacted]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV),
Raleigh, North Carolina, advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina,
has a driver license number [REDACTED], and is a white male,
born [REDACTED]. Her records reflect [REDACTED] is the
registered owner of a 1967 Plymouth, four door, Vehicle
Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED] 1979 North
Carolina License [REDACTED]. He is also the registered owner
of a 1970 Plymouth, four door, VIN [REDACTED] 1979
North Carolina License [REDACTED].

[REDACTED], Durham, North
Carolina, Police Department, advised his records are negative
regarding [REDACTED].

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 9, 19791

Visual Observation of a Fiat 128 vehicle, parked in front of [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, revealed that this vehicle bore North Carolina License [redacted]. Visual observation of the interior of the vehicle revealed there was literature, apparently of a hand-out variety, lying on the rear seat and the headline of this literature stated "Smash the Klan with the Correct Understanding and Armed Self-Defense." Lying on the floor of the front seat was a bill from Montgomery and Aldrich in the name of [redacted].

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b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] : PSS:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

CE 44-3527

LRJ legp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:

On November 7, 1979, investigation was conducted at [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, residence address listed for [redacted]. Investigation at [redacted] failed to reveal anyone located there; however, the following information was developed through neighbors at this apartment building:

[redacted] and [redacted] [redacted], advised that [redacted] had previously resided in [redacted]; however, he had moved out of this residence during July, 1979. Both individuals also indicated that while residing there, [redacted] was extremely close with [redacted] and an associate of [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] formerly resided in [redacted]; however, they have since moved from this residence as well.

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On the same date, it was determined this apartment building was managed by Allenton Realty Company, 119 Orange Street, Durham, North Carolina, telephone number 683-1410.

Investigation at this realty company indicated that agency had recently purchased this building from a company that had gone into bankruptcy and their files only reflect that [redacted] had been formerly leased by one [redacted]. These records indicate that [redacted] apparently had sublet this apartment to [redacted]. According to [redacted] and [redacted], rental agents for Allenton Realty Company, they were aware [redacted] was renting this apartment and had recently vacated same. [redacted] was listed as a legal secretary for the law firm of Paul, Keenan, Rowan and Galloway of Durham, North Carolina.

CE 44-3527

PSS:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:

On November 8, 1979, [redacted] [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] resided in the other half of the duplex where she resides, although the couple has not been at that location for at least the last month.

She believed they had been residing as neighbors for approximately one year and during that period, she did have some limited contact with the pair. She reported that [redacted], the sister of [redacted], did live there for a period of time prior to all of these people disappearing approximately one month ago.

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She was aware that [redacted] and [redacted] fought extensively and she recalled one occasion when she had actually seen [redacted] attempt to choke her in the front yard of the residence.

[redacted] reported that the vehicle, a pea green Fiat which is currently parked in the front of the residence, belongs to [redacted]. The vehicle has been parked in the same location for at least one month. She described [redacted] as being a white female who was [redacted] years of age and who had [redacted] hair, stood [redacted] feet [redacted] inches tall, and weighed about [redacted] pounds.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/13/79

[redacted] employee in the office of [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number
[redacted], telephonically advised SA [redacted] that
as requested, she had spoken with [redacted] about the
FBI's desire to interview [redacted] had
said it was all right to talk with [redacted] as he was very
alert and could be interviewed. She advised arrangements
for the interview had been made at the hospital.

She advised further that [redacted] believed that
[redacted] had been wounded by a .22 pistol.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted]:jat Date dictated 11/12/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/13/79

[redacted], patient, Moses Cone Hospital, 1200 North Elm Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, was contacted in his hospital room for interview. At the outset, the agents identified themselves by display of credentials. SA [redacted] advised [redacted] of the nature of the desire to interview him by the FBI. [redacted] advised that he did not want to be interviewed until he had had an opportunity to determine his legal situation. He advised that he had not as yet retained a lawyer but thought that he would be talking to one. He advised he would later inform the agents one way or another whether or not he would be available for interview and he was furnished a card by Agent [redacted].

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b7cInvestigation on 11/7/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
LRV:jat Date dictated 11/12/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/13/79

[redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], telephonically contacted SA [redacted] and advised that he was representing [redacted] and [redacted] female friend, who was also at the shooting scene on November 3, 1979. [redacted] advised that he would be out of town the following day on another matter. He hoped to advise SA [redacted] within the next few days about the availability of [redacted] and his female friend for FBI interview.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/12/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] Public Service Gas Company of North Carolina, Durham, North Carolina, advised that on November 5, 1979, he went on a meter call to the address [redacted], Durham, North Carolina, the location of the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised when he arrived that morning, he was told to come back in about an hour inasmuch as they were having a press conference at the time.

[redacted] stated he returned later that morning and as he went in the front of the building, he saw two men at a table and they had pistols on the table and were handling them. [redacted] said he went back to where the meter was located and did not pay a great deal of attention to the men nor the weapons inasmuch as he was a little frightened by the whole matter.

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He stated he was at the bookstore approximately 5 to 15 minutes and when he came back out through the front, one of the men was still there and at that time he did not look for nor did he see any weapons.

[redacted] stated he just wanted to get out of there.

[redacted] further advised on November 6, 1979, he heard a fellow employee, [redacted], being dispatched to that bookstore and he immediately contacted [redacted] and went with him to warn him what he could possibly be walking into. [redacted] stated they went into the bookstore, made the hookup and saw no one with weapons.

[redacted] advised the individuals who were handling the guns on November 5, 1979, were as follows:

Number 1

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Hair:	[redacted]
Height:	[redacted]
Build:	[redacted]

he was handling a chrome plated weapon, possibly a

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] : LCI : egn Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527

E

.38, not a snub-nose.

Number 2

Race:

White

Sex:

Male

He was handling a black weapon, snub-nose, small in size.

[] advised during the time he was there on November 5, 1979, a man in a brown suit, a white male, seemed to be in charge; however, he did not know who this individual was.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

1

Date of transcription _____

[redacted] Public Service Gas Company of North Carolina, Durham, North Carolina, advised he answered a meter order at 951 East Main Street, Durham North Carolina, which is the address of the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised he had originally placed a meter in that building approximately 30 days ago to be connected to an air circulator. He advised on the morning of November 6, 1979, he was dispatched to that address to make a hookup.

[redacted] advised prior to the time he arrived at that address, fellow employee by the name of [redacted] contacted him and thereafter met him before he entered the Break-The-Chain Bookstore. [redacted] advised that [redacted] explained to him that he had been in the bookstore the day before and had seen people with weapons, and he felt he wanted to let [redacted] know what he might be getting into. [redacted] advised he and [redacted] made the hookup and they saw nothing unusual nor did he see any people with weapons.

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Investigation on 11/6/79 at Durham, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] : LCL:egp Date dictated 11/7/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 5, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Detective [redacted] of the Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department. She was interviewed at the Police Department, where she was being detained on a charge of Inciting to Riot.

She was questioned regarding the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, resulting in the death of four people; but she refused to answer any questions regarding the incident. She stated the Ku Klux Klan had been sent to Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, by the capitalists to destroy the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and that the State of North Carolina was responsible because they would not allow WVO members to carry arms to protect themselves. She advised she would refuse to say more about the matter.

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Investigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted]:rep Date dictated 11/4/79

CE 44-3527

LCL:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA
[redacted]:

On November 7, 1979, Deputy [redacted], Durham County Sheriff's Office, Durham, North Carolina, advised that [redacted] and his wife had filed application with the Sheriff's Office in an attempt to get gun permits. [redacted] advised the applications were currently at the Identification Division of the Durham, North Carolina, Police Department so they could be checked against records there.

[redacted] advised he felt this may be of some interest inasmuch as [redacted] and his wife apparently are associated with the proclaimed communist group who were planning to march in Greensboro, North Carolina, on or about November 11, 1979.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, in an effort to
locate and interview [redacted]. There was no
answer to repeated knocks at the door of that residence.

[redacted] of [redacted]
[redacted] Greensboro, confirmed that a [redacted]
resided at [redacted] however, she and her mother left
the apartment several days ago and were not expected until
next week. [redacted] stated she did not know where the
[redacted] had gone or how the interviewing agents might be able
to reach her.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 7, 1979

Date of transcription

1

[redacted] was contacted at her residence, Greensboro, North Carolina, by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]. She was advised that the FBI was conducting an investigation of the events that took place on November 3, 1979, and that the Agents wished to interview her. She stated that she was busy at that time with making funeral arrangements for the victims and could not talk. When asked when she would be available for interview, she stated that the Agents could call her in about four hours, at which time she would say whether she would be interviewed or not. She stated that she might have to talk to her attorney and she might refer the FBI to her attorney. When asked if her husband was at home, she said that he was not. She was told that the FBI wished to interview the other members of her group, and her cooperation was asked in locating them. She again stated that she had no time to talk at that time but that she could be contacted by telephone later in the day, at which time she would see about arranging interviews.

SA [redacted] telephoned the [redacted] residence, telephone number [redacted], at 2:10 P. M., at which time a male who did not identify himself advised that neither [redacted] was at home but [redacted] could be reached at [redacted]. A call was placed to that telephone number, and a female, who did not identify herself, advised that [redacted] was not there but was expected in about 20 minutes. Twenty minutes later, SA [redacted] again called [redacted], at which time the unidentified female stated that [redacted] was not there. SA [redacted] advised the female that he would contact [redacted] attorney if he were identified. After a long pause, the female advised she would give [redacted] the message that the FBI had called. She then hung up.

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Investigation on 11/6/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]: GVL/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/5/79

At approximately 10:00 PM, November 3, 1979, Detective [] (NO MIDDLE NAME) [], Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Special Agent [], Greensboro Resident Agency, FBI, presented themselves at the Guilford County Jail, Greensboro, North Carolina, for the purpose of interviewing [] [] is affiliated with the Workers Viewpoint Organization, Greensboro, North Carolina, and was incarcerated on charges of inciting to riot. At the outset of the interview, both Detective [] and Agent [] orally introduced themselves to [] by display of credentials, and Agent [] stated the purpose of the interview was to interview [] in connection with his charge of inciting to riot. At this point, Detective [] asked [] for the identity of his attorney and [] stated his attorney was []. Agent [] asked [] to identify himself and [] refused. At this point [] sat back, closed his eyes and appeared to go to sleep. Agent [] and Detective [] then exited the interview room and Sheriff's office deputies escorted [] back to his cell. At no point in the entire interview process was [] subjected to anything that could be construed as policy brutality and indeed [] was never touched by either Agent [] or Detective [].

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b7cInvestigation on 11/3/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [] :jat Date dictated 11/5/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted] in an effort to interview [redacted] of that address advised she presently resided at [redacted], having occupied the apartment since August, 1979. [redacted] stated she is unfamiliar with the name [redacted] however, indicated the rental agent for the apartments is Weaver Realty Company, Greensboro, North Carolina.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of [redacted] in an effort to locate and interview [redacted]. A [redacted] at [redacted] advised he has been residing at that address since October 6, 1979. [redacted] further stated the previous occupant's first name was [redacted] however, he could not recall the last name. [redacted] further stated he understood the occupants were associated with the group which was shot at on last Saturday (November 3, 1979). [redacted] stated he rents from [redacted] office telephone number [redacted] and home telephone [redacted]. [redacted] stated he could not provide any additional information regarding the possible whereabouts of [redacted] at this time.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] ZTL: jat Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted]
Greensboro, North Carolina, the last known address of
[redacted]. After repeated knocks at the residence door
with no response, a note was placed in the [redacted]
mailbox requesting contact with the FBI Office in Greensboro,
North Carolina, at telephone number 855-7770.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

U.S. Attorney H.M. MICHAUX, JR. telephonically advised SA [] he had been contacted on November 7, 1979, by an individual identifying himself as [] an attorney from Boston, Massachusetts. [] further stated to MICHAUX he represented various members of the Communist Workers Party and was in the process of attempting to persuade them to cooperate with the FBI. [] stated he would be back in touch with Mr. MICHAUX should any members of the Communist Workers Party desire an interview with the FBI.

Mr. MICHAUX stated he would contact SA [] should he receive any additional information concerning the possibility of interviews being had by the FBI with members of the Communist Workers Party.

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Investigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/9/79

Contact was made at [redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina, last known address of [redacted]. A young Black male, unidentified, advised he and his family reside at the [redacted] address and that his father's name is [redacted]. The young man further stated he is unfamiliar with the name [redacted] and further stated his family moved into that residence approximately two months ago.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/8/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # GE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 9, 1979, records of the Clerk of Court, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed that [REDACTED] Greensboro, North Carolina, was arrested on April 1, 1978, for illegal use of a loudspeaker. This was dismissed on July 31, 1978, due to the fact the state could not make an identification as to who was using the loudspeaker.

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[REDACTED], City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised she could locate no record in her files regarding [REDACTED].

The following is a summary of known investigation through November 11, 1979, regarding the participation of [redacted] in the shooting incident:

[redacted]

1. Background and description

[redacted] is a white male, born [redacted], [redacted] eyes and hair, [redacted], approximately [redacted] pounds, wears [redacted], resides [redacted] Martinsville, Virginia, with his wife, [redacted], who was also at the rally. She is the one who made the speech to the camera about the Klan and police being in cohorts and that "we fired back." She is employed as a [redacted] [redacted] Martinsville, Virginia, and active in union activity. [redacted] may be employed in the vicinity of Martinsville, Virginia. [redacted] was the one who set up the public address system at the rally and may also have taken it down. [redacted] was arrested by the Raleigh, North Carolina Police Department on April 1, 1978, for illegal use of a public address system, however, was not fingerprinted or photographed.

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The following vehicles are registered to [redacted]:

1969 Volkswagen, two-door sedan, Virginia license [redacted]

1971 Toyota, two-door sedan, Virginia license [redacted]

2. Facts

(a) The Channel 11 tape shows a white male in the vicinity of CAUCE's body put a gun in a case and drop it on the ground (consensus of number who have studied the tape). Thereafter he turns CAUCE over assisted by a white female.

(b) Subsequently a case is recovered and reportedly it contained a derringer, Police card 31, item 20, a .38 special derringer, serial #73118. Data on recovered case unknown. Reportedly no latents were developed from this weapon. Unknown if any determination made whether it was fired or not. Tracing unknown.

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(c) On November 7, 1979, SA [redacted] FBI, Danville, Virginia, encountered [redacted] at [redacted] residence where he went to interview [redacted] refused admission to his residence by [redacted] and advised his wife did not want to talk to the FBI. SA [redacted] was unaware of [redacted] involvement at the rally at this time.

(d) On November 9, 1979, SA [redacted] reviewed the Channel 11 tape specifically that mentioned in 2a above. [redacted] positively identifies [redacted] as the individual putting the gun into the case and dropping it to the ground.

(e) [redacted] cameraman [redacted] Channel [redacted] has been interviewed by FBI and Greensboro Police Department. He told Detective [redacted] on November 9, 1979, that [redacted] was shooting his camera from the right rear of a car in the parking lot area and a white male WFO man was alongside him. He says "there was a man leaning over the trunk of that car pointing an older looking heavy derringer in the direction of the Klan members that were to the right side of [redacted]." He opened the derringer, looked in it and closed it and then pointed it in the same direction. The man opened and closed it twice and pointed it at the Klan three times. While he was switching to this car earlier [redacted] says he saw a man lean over the trunk with a derringer and heard a shot coming from that area. That's when he told not to shoot. The derringer breaks forward according to [redacted]. [redacted] positively identified pictures #30, 78 and 81, Channel 11 copies ([redacted])

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[redacted] told FBI Agents this man tried to fire twice but the weapon would not discharge. He described him as a white male, age [redacted], light shirt, with [redacted] hair, no hard hat.

Detective [redacted] showed [redacted] the derringer in evidence, specific details unknown but allegedly he did not think the weapon shown was the one the man had.

(f) [redacted] Durham, North Carolina, was interviewed by Detective [redacted] in full and by SA [redacted] regarding the derringer incident. He is almost positive photo 30 ([redacted]) is of the man behind the gray Electra who had the derringer and pointed it at the Klan but he did not hear it shoot or see it go off. He thought the derringer, Card 31, item 20, the .38 special, serial number 73118 looked like the one the guy had.

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Records of the Identification Division, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., reflect on a name search basis that the following individuals listed below have criminal records:



FBI Number

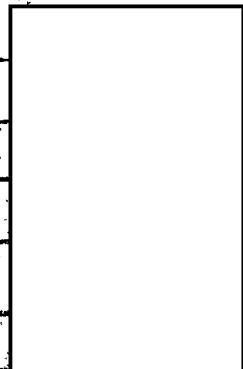
FBI Number

FBI Number

FBI Number

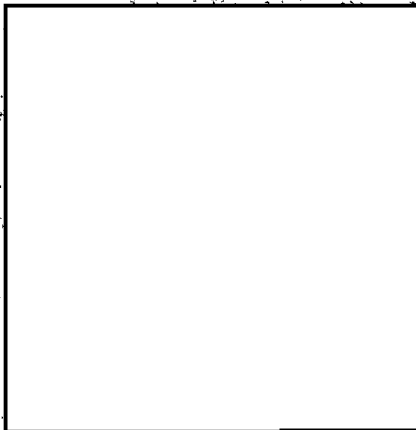
FBI Number

FBI Number

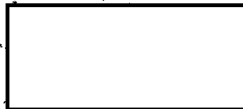


No record was located for the following victims:

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also known as



CE 44-3527

Investigation by the Greensboro Police Department produced the identity of one [redacted] as a participant in the WVO demonstration on November 3, 1979. [redacted] is depicted in the films, but it is unknown whether he suffered injury in the incident.

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CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

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The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]

On November 9, 1979, Lieutenant [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina, Police
Department, made available the arrest record of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], white male, born [REDACTED], Social Security
Account Number [REDACTED]. Address listed as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina.

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The arrest record reflects the following arrests:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
July 17, 1977	Robbery with a dangerous weapon	Three years, North Carolina Department of Correction (NCDC)
July 23, 1977	Possession of stolen car	
October 25, 1979	Communicating threats	

The arrest record further reflects that [REDACTED]
mother resided at [REDACTED], Durham, North Carolina.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537**

11/08/79

is of the following FBI record, NUMBER **650 293 T2** is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charges or violation is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

Number (K14) and Number (CA)	Subject: Name State Number (SID)	Arrested or Received	C - Charge D - Disposition
THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES BASED ON DESCRIPTORS FURNISHED IN YOUR REQUEST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.			
ALL DESCRIPTORS ON FILE ARE LISTED BELOW.			
NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST RACE Sex HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SCARS ETC.	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILED WHITE MALE 600 160 BROWN BLUE	NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST BIRTH DATE BIRTH CITY BIRTH PLACE SOC SEC NO. MISC ID. NO.	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILED 01/23/40 DELAWARE 228-66-7796
ATTENTION-- SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.			
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FGP. CLASS. 22 09 02 03 11 15 53 02 17 00 YOU GREENSBORO ORIGINAL COPY 100 WHITE	SAMPSON, WILLIAM EVAN NC178757A	08/31/78	C-TRESPASSING
HIS CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC CCH FILE			

11/06/79

PAGE 1

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER

735 621 R8

is REGULATED BY LAW. No furnished FOR

OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

Contributor: Identifier (ORI) Name Case Number (OCA)	Subject: Name State Number (SID)	Arrested or Received	C - Charge D - Disposition
THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES BASED ON DESCRIPTORS FURNISHED IN YOUR REQUEST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.			
ALL DESCRIPTORS ON FILE ARE LISTED BELOW.			
NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTOR REQUEST RACE SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SCARS ETC.	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES WHITE MALE [REDACTED]	NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTOR BIRTH DATE BIRTH CITY BIRTH PLACE SOC SEC NO. MISC ID NO.	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILE [REDACTED]
ATTENTION-- SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATCH CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.			
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FGPT CLASS.			
NC0320100 PD DURHAM 50704	[REDACTED]	07/17/77	C-HOBBERY WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON 1200 D-CONVICTED- CONFINEMENT-3Y NCDC
NC0920650 DOC-REC SECT RALEIGH 11058-68	[REDACTED]	09/02/77	C-POSSESSION OF STOLEN VEH D-CONVICTED- CONFINEMENT-3Y C-ACCESSORY BEFORE FACT LARCENY FROM PERSON D-CONVICTED- CNTS TO WHICH DISPOS AND SENTENCES APPLY NOT KNOWN

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCH FILE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER **302 968 L4**, is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Greensboro NC		5-17-63	Violate City Fire Fire Laws Mass Demonstration to force integration by blocking fire exit	

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Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 302 968 1.4, is REGULATED BY LAW.
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: Unk

Sex: Female

Height: unk

Weight: unk

Hair:

Eyes:

Date and Place of Birth:

Scars and Marks: unk

Address: (in 1963)

Occupation: (In 1963)

Social Security Number: unk

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FBI/DO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

The following FBI record, NUMBER **505 319 G**, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE FINAL DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE IS DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	6-2-61	interfering with Pol Off	Quash Warrant 7-2-69
FD Greensboro NC		8-18-64	Dang Armed	6 mos c/o 8-18-70
PD Greensboro NC		3-14-69	Disturb Public School	6 mos Paroled 4-9- Terminates 4-9-72
Dept of Corr Rec Sec Raleigh NC		8-14-70	Asst on officer	Dismiss w/out prejudice 7-31-78
Dept Of Corr Rec Sec Raleigh NC		3-23-71		
City Co B oEII Raleigh NC		4-1-78		

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Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads on being possibly identical with subject of this record.

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 505 319 G, is REGULATED BY LAW.
It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: N

Sex: M

Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:

Date and Place of Birth:

Scars and Marks: Unknown

Address: (In 1978)

Occupation: Unknown

Social Security Number:

SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIES YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.

SUBJECT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY ALSO RECORDED IN NCIC-CCH FILE

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537**

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11/08/70

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER **70 952 R5** IS REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

Case Number (OCA) Fingerprint (ORD) Name Case Number (OCA)	Subject: Name State Number (SID)	Arrested or Received	C - Charge D - Disposition
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THE SUBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION RECORD APPEARING HEREUNDER HAS BEEN RETRIEVED FROM THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES BASED ON DESCRIPTORS FURNISHED IN YOUR REQUEST WHICH MATCHED THOSE ON FILE.

ALL DESCRIPTORS ON FILE ARE LISTED BELOW.

NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES	NAME OF YOUR DESCRIPTION REQUEST	IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FILES
<p>RACE SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES SCARS ETC.</p>	<p>WHITE MALE</p>	<p>BIRTH DATE BIRTH CITY BIRTH PLACE SOC SEC NO. MISC ID NO.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 50px;"></div>

ATTENTION: SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR ANY IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, THE FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.

UNIVERSAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER FGPT. CLASS.

NCBC10000
ST 8 OF 1 RALEIGH

00/21/70 C=FELONY POSS & SALE OF MARIJUANA
D=HELD
C=FELONY POSS & SALE OF MARIJUANA
D=HELD
D=JAIL

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FBI INTERNAL COPY
NCFBICE@
FBI CHARLOTTE

Use of the following FBI record, NUMBER 375 710 Y5, is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSES REQUESTED. When further explanation of arrest charge or disposition is needed, communicate directly with the agency that contributed the fingerprints.

AGENCY OF ORIGIN	NAME AND BIRTH	ARREST OR INDEX	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
FD Durham NC	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> STUDY SECTION, FINGERPRINTS FOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCORDING TO YOUR REQUEST. FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNING THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED. </div>	1-1-71	Driving motor vehicle through funeral procession	

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Use of the following information from FBI record, NUMBER 275 710 Y5, is REGULATED BY LAW. It is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and should ONLY BE USED FOR PURPOSE REQUESTED.

Description and Related Data:

Race: W

Sex: M

Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:

Date and Place of Birth:

Scars and Marks: unk

Address:

Occupation: in 1971

Social Security Number: unk

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SINCE NEITHER FINGERPRINTS NOR AN IDENTIFYING NUMBER WHICH IS INDEXED IN OUR FILES ACCOMPANIED YOUR REQUEST, FBI CANNOT GUARANTEE IN ANY MANNER THAT THIS MATERIAL CONCERNS THE INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM YOU ARE INTERESTED.

CE 44-3527

The following flyer was distributed by unknown individual in the vicinity of police headquarters, Greensboro, North Carolina, November 7, 1979. It describes the organizational position of victims within Communist Workers Party and provides some background about victims.

AVENGE the Murders of the CWP 5

On November 3, around 11:30 A.M. in Greensboro, carloads of Klansmen, hired killers of the government, assassinated five members of the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization) and wounded nine others as they were preparing to lead a march against the Klan.

The 5 CWP members murdered were Jim Waller, Central Committee member of the CWP, Sandy Smith and Bill Sampson, both textile workers active in organizing the industry, Cesar Cauce, hospital worker and organizer at the Duke Medical Center, and Mike Mathans, children's doctor at Lincoln Community Center in Durham and a community activist.

This is as clear as daylight on this November 3. For as these hooded assassins sped by, opening fire with automatic weapons, the police were nowhere to be seen. And as the streets were still flooded with the blood of the murdered fighters of the Communist Workers Party, the police rushed in and arrested other anti-Klan, anti-Nazi demonstrators, charging them with possessing concealed weapons.

This is a professional and premeditated assassination. All the gunshots were aimed at the head, and clearly targeted at the leadership of the Party. The arrests included CWP member, Nelson Johnson, and a youth having nothing but a knife.

This is not the first time that the FBI and their hired thugs, like the KKK and the Nazis, have attacked the Communist Workers Party (Workers Viewpoint Organization). There were kidnappings and repeated attempts to intimidate and murder Party members, and leadership before. In North Carolina, the government used a front group recently formed - The United Racists Front - made up of three KKK factions and the Nazis, to attack the black and white people who are opposed to racism. Today, with galloping inflation, with millions thrown out of jobs while the factories stand idle, the American people are awakening rapidly, like never before. The bourgeoisie has to respond with selective repression against the leaders of the working class who are in the forefront of the fight to beat back this capitalist hell. The KKK are some of the hired assassins the lapdogs of the criminal monopoly capitalist class used to carry out this selective repression.

We want to make it clear. This attack against the Communist Workers Party is an attack against all the workers, oppressed nationalities and races in this country. It is the beginning of a new wave of systematic attacks against the inevitable and mounting resistance of the workers and oppressed people, be they black, white, brown, red or yellow.

CWP MEMBERS KILLED BY THE CAPITALISTS WERE LEADERS IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The capitalists choose these leaders in their desperate attempt to stop the working class from organizing against the increasing attacks on our lives and families.

SANDIE SMITH, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee at Revolution Plant 2 years ago fought with other workers to organize a union for decent working conditions. She was a main leader in African Liberation support work. Sandie helped lead the fight to free the Wilmington-10, and against the Competency Test. On A&T campus, Sandie was known in the Malcolm X Commemoration and the struggle against the HEW-JNC TO Save Black Colleges. Sandie was in the front of most every struggle against national oppression of Afro-Americans in Greensboro and the world.

BILL SAMPSON was known at the White Oak Plant as one of the strongest, best fighting shop stewards. Cone has been trying to fire him for years because he always fought for his fellow workers. Cone arrested him onetime because he insisted on being at a meeting of the workers in his department when Cone wanted to isolate him. Bill spent many hours before and after work leafleting, talking to people, and fighting the capitalists with his fellow workers.

JIM WALLER who many friends called Black Beard, was fired from Cone Haw River plant because he led the strike against wage cutbacks and speed ups 1 1/2 years ago. Even after

his firing his fellow workers elected him president of the local union. Jim was loved and respected throughout the textile industry as a selfless devoted worker. He was in the front lines at the China Grove victory against the Klan.

CESAR CAUCE from Durham has led the fight for a larger, stronger union at Duke University where he worked as a Data Terminal Operator. He and MIKE NATHANS were also at China Grove fighting against the Klan and the capitalists for working class unity. Mike was a children's doctor at Lincoln Community clinic. He was murdered by the capitalists because he ran out to help other comrades who were dying.

What all these comrades had in common was that they were brave and selfless leaders of the many struggles of the working class against the bourgeoisie - or capitalist rich class. That is why this was an attack - not just on the 5 CWP comrades - but on the entire working class and oppressed people.

We want to make it clear that this attack against the CWP is more than a fight between us and the racists. It is a fight between the Party, which represents the interests of the broad masses, and the government who represents the interests of the monopoly capitalists. The murders of the four comrades including a Central Committee member was perpetrated through the collaboration of the government and the KKK and Nazis - instigated and setup mainly by the government.

The blood of our 5 beloved comrades shed is but one more drop added to the ocean of blood the capitalists have been accumulating for over a hundred years, from disasters in cities everyday, to the millions of American workers who have been sent to Vietnam and other imperialist wars.

The CWP will avenge these deaths. We want to make it clear, as all the decent people in the country would agree, we should and shall avenge these deaths. We want to make it clear that the Klan, and their despicable secret supporters, the monopoly capitalists and their government, will pay for these deaths.

The CWP will fight for the right to bear arms and defend ourselves against these attacks. These murders are nothing more than another brutal and desperate attempt by the monopoly capitalist class to maintain their rule. And this cowardly act will only tighten our ranks and deepen our conviction of the Party to build for an armed and violent uprising of the working class to destroy the criminal system of the monopoly capitalist class and their running dogs, the KKK, the Nazis, and the cops.

WE WILL FIGHT ON STRONGER THAN EVER

Immediately we will unleash an all out political offensive against the bourgeoisie starting in Greensboro. On WEDNESDAY, November 7th at 7:30 p.m. all workers and friends are invited to a meeting at the Uhuru Book Store, 412 East Market Street.

On SUNDAY, November 11th, people from all around the city, state, and country are invited to join in the funeral march to commemorate the 5 fallen comrades of the CWP.

Committees to Avenge the Murders of the CWP-5 are being set up in plants, communities, campuses, and high schools.

In addition a Memorial Fund has been established to help families and to push forward the political work these comrades have sacrificed their lives for. All contributions can be sent to: COMMITTEE TO AVENGE THE CWP-5, P.O. Box 20344, Greensboro, N.C. 27420, Phone # 275-6589.

AVENGE THE MURDER OF COMRADE JIM WALLER!

AVENGE THE MURDERS OF COMRADES

TURN OUR GRIEF INTO STRENGTH, MARCH ON SUNDAY, NOV. 11th!

SANDY SMITH, BILL SALPSON, CESAR CAUCE, AND MIKE NATHANS!

WE WILL TURN THIS COUNTRY UPSIDE DOWN TO AVENGE THESE BRUTAL ASSASSINATIONS BY THE CAPITALIST PROFESSIONAL ASSASSINS!

COME TO WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S MEETING, 7:30, Uhuru Bookstore.

CE 44-3527

H. FIREARMS

The following firearms were confiscated by the Greensboro Police Department in connection with the investigation of this incident. They are the subject of continued tracing by ATF, and efforts are being made to establish proper ownership.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/9/79

Captain [redacted] Criminal Investigation Division (Detective Division), Greensboro Police Department, made available a list showing all of the firearms recovered by the Greensboro Police Department from the yellow Ford van that was a part of the caravan of vehicles which paraded by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) rally site, the firearms found on the ground at the scene of the rally after the shooting and the firearms found in the Ford Fairlane vehicle belonging to [redacted] at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Firearms found in Ford van:

1. .357 revolver S&W, serial number N299492, Highway Patrolman Model 28-2.
2. 12 gauge single-barrel shotgun - Firearms Import and Export Corporation, Miami, Florida, serial number 380505, model SB, made in Brazil by Companhia De Cartuchos Sandre - Est S. Paulo
3. 12 gauge pump shotgun, Mosburg, serial number G033005
4. 12 gauge pump shotgun Springfield, model 67, Series A, serial number A617701
5. 12 gauge pump shotgun, S&W Model 916A, serial number 5P6964, or 5B6964 (letter unclear)
6. .22 caliber revolver, H&R Model 929, serial number AM15914.
7. .32 caliber revolver, S&W Gecado, serial number 45453

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Items found on ground at shooting scene:

1. .38 caliber over and under derringer - Rohm GMBH SON THEIM LBRENZ - serial number 73118

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by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/8/79

CE 44-3527

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2. 12 gauge pump shotgun, S&W, Model 916,
serial number 101B10

Firearms found in Fairlane automobile belonging to
, Winston-Salem, North Carolina:

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1. .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle, Remington
model 552, serial number 1713799
2. 12 gauge double-barrel shotgun, American Gun
Company, New York Nickerbocker
3. 12 gauge single-barrel shotgun, FIE Miami,
Florida, model SB4
4. 223 caliber rifle Ruger - Mini 14, serial number
181-27138

CE 44-3527

RET:rep

1

AT CONOVER, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 6, 1979, [redacted] Charlie's Bait Shop, advised that her records from a firearms transaction record, Form ATF F 4473, showed that [redacted] [redacted] Newton, North Carolina, had purchased a Model 916 12-gauge shotgun, serial number of gun being 5B6964, on August 31, 1979. This transaction record showed that [redacted] had North Carolina Operator's License Number [redacted] and was described as a white male, [redacted] feet [redacted] inches, [redacted] pounds, born [redacted]. The weapon was sold by Employee [redacted] *AC*

[redacted] made available a second transaction sheet stating that she had received an inquiry from an ATF Agent by the name of [redacted] on the previous day regarding a .22 caliber pistol bearing serial number AM15914 and that she had checked her records and found that that pistol was a .22 caliber pistol, H & R, Model 929, which was purchased from Charlie's Bait Shop on January 25, 1975, by [redacted]

[redacted] Hickory, North Carolina, whose date of birth was given as [redacted] and whose North Carolina Operator's License was Number [redacted]. This weapon was sold by [redacted]. The purchaser had a permit dated February 17, 1971, signed in the name of [redacted] [redacted] Sheriff of Catawba County, by [redacted].

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CE 44-3527

I. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA (NSPA),
ALSO KNOWN AS NAZI PARTY

The NSPA formed an alliance with Klan groups for the purpose of disruption of the WVO demonstration on November 3, 1979. Some NSPA members were arrested for murder. The following are additional NSPA interviews.

CE 44-3527

TEC:egp

1

The following investigation was conducted by SC

[REDACTED]:

On November 7, 1979, [REDACTED], North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (NCDMV), Raleigh, North Carolina, advised her records reflect that [REDACTED] Raleigh, North Carolina, is the registered owner of a 1971 Hornet Station Wagon, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [REDACTED], 79 North Carolina License [REDACTED]. Records further reflect that [REDACTED] has Driver's License Number [REDACTED]. He is a white male, born [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED], City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised on November 7, 1979, that her records are negative regarding [REDACTED].

Records of the Wake County Clerk of Court's Office, Raleigh, North Carolina, reflect [REDACTED] was charged with expired inspection sticker on July 2, 1977, which was waived on July 7, 1977, and was charged again with an expired inspection sticker on September 13, 1978, which was waived on October 5, 1978.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 9, 1979

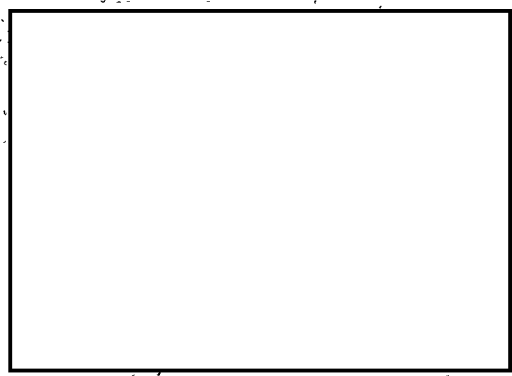
Date of transcription

[redacted] home address [redacted] [redacted] Raleigh, North Carolina, was interviewed at the Office of the National Socialist Party of America, 19 West Hargett Street, Room 709, telephone number 834-0063. [redacted] was advised of the nature of the interview and of the official identity of the interviewing agents as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He furnished the following information:

He is the [redacted] and the [redacted] [redacted] of the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA) which is headquartered at 2519 West 71st Street, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois, is the [redacted] for the NSPA and he ([redacted]) is the [redacted] in the NSPA.

There are presently six (6) NSPA units in the State of North Carolina. The units and each [redacted] [redacted] are as follows:

- Forsyth County -
- Mitchell County -
- Harnett County -
- Richmond County -
- Johnston County -
- Wake County -
(Raleigh)



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He first learned that the "communists" were going to demonstrate in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, from a newspaper article. He advised when he refers to the "communists" he means the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) which now refers to itself as the Communist Workers Party. It was initially his intention to seek a permit from the City of Greensboro, North Carolina, on behalf of the NSPA to hold a counterdemonstration in Greensboro, on November 3, 1979. Due to other more pressing matters, he neglected to contact the

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Raleigh, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

SA [redacted] and SSRA [redacted]: WFM:egp Date dictated 11/9/79

City of Greensboro to obtain a permit.

On Saturday, October 27, 1979, he attended a meeting at the Brotherhood of Free Citizens meeting lodge near Louisburg, North Carolina. These meetings are regularly scheduled on the second and fourth Saturday of each month and are attended by not only the NSPA, but also members of the National States Rights Party, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and various other groups. The meetings are both social and business in nature. At each meeting a representative of each group is given an opportunity to speak and advise the attendees of any pertinent activities being undertaken by their respective groups. The meeting on October 27, 1979, was chaired by a member of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) whom he does not know and would describe only as an older, tall man with a bald head who is from Louisburg, North Carolina.

He recalls that in informal discussions with other attendees at the meeting that everyone was talking about the "communists" planning a demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. It is his recollection that a younger member of the KKK group led by [redacted] was the first to advise him that the KKK was going to counter-demonstrate against the "communists" in Greensboro on that date. In discussions with unrecalled members of the KKK, it was decided that the NSPA would also send representatives to Greensboro to take part in the counterdemonstration. After the dinner, he [redacted] spoke before all the groups and announced that the "communists" were going to march in Greensboro and that a counterdemonstration was being planned to show that the citizens of this country do not agree with "communists" demonstrating in this country. It is his recollection that approximately 60 to 70 persons attended this meeting. [redacted] did not attend the meeting. He declined to specifically identify individuals who were in attendance stating he did not know everyone at the meeting. Approximately ten attendees were members of the NSPA, approximately 40 were members of the NSRP, three or four were members of the KKK, possibly more, but he could not be sure the remainder represented one or two other groups which he could not identify.

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During the meeting he recalled that he had neglected to attempt to get a demonstration permit from the City of Greensboro and then felt it was too late to seek a permit. During his

address to all the groups, he not only announced the counter-demonstration was being planned, but he strongly emphasized that the counterdemonstration was to be non-violent, specifically giving instructions to members of the NSPA that they were not to go in uniform, no weapons or guns were to be taken and they were to restrain from any activity for which they might be arrested. He explained that the NSPA treasury was very low and that there was not sufficient money to bail out members of the NSPA who got arrested. He also announced to the group that those planning to take part in the counterdemonstration should proceed to a residence located on Highway [] South of Interstate 85 near Greensboro, North Carolina. He does not know who owns or resides at that residence. In his announcement he informed the group that the residence would have a large Confederate flag outside and would probably have a large number of vehicles parked nearby. This information regarding the residence's location was furnished to him by one of the KKK members associated with the [] group.

In addition to the oral instructions he issued members of the NSPA present at this meeting, he later directed personal letters to [] and [] instructing them in writing that no member of the NSPA was to carry a gun, or go in uniform to the counterdemonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. They were further instructed to insure they were not arrested. He stated this same letter was also sent to a few other members of the NSPA, however, he does not recall which members. He advised that he does not maintain copies of all his correspondence inasmuch as he does not want to furnish intelligence information to any law enforcement agency which might "invade his office."

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He advised that he always tries to attend every NSPA rally or function, but did not plan to attend the counter-demonstration in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, because of personal reasons. He explained that his major source of income is from stock which was given to him by his grandfather, [] [], who is [] of Dixie Bedding Company, Greensboro, North Carolina. He advised he is now attempting to liquidate this stock in order to purchase some land at an undisclosed location; however, the stock cannot be sold with first giving the Dixie Bedding Company an opportunity to purchase it. If Dixie Bedding Company does not exercise this option, he must then secure the company's permission to sell the stock. He advised

that he is considered somewhat of an outcast by his family and he did not want to further antagonize his grandfather at this time by any adverse publicity which might result from his participation in the counterdemonstration.

[redacted] subsequently attended a news conference at the residence of [redacted] on November 1, 1979, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] viewed a photograph of [redacted], Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted], and stated [redacted] is identical to the individual he referred to as [redacted]. The purpose of this news conference was to refute charges brought by [redacted], a leader of a KKK group in North Carolina, that the NSPA and the KKK were not friendly with one another. Approximately 11 persons were present including approximately 7 members of the NSPA (six from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and [redacted]) and approximately four members of the KKK, including [redacted] and [redacted], Grand Dragon of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In private discussion, [redacted] and/or other members of the KKK advised him that the counterdemonstration was still planned for November 3, 1979.

On Saturday, November 3, 1979, he was at the NSPA Office, Raleigh, North Carolina, most of the day. He claimed that [redacted] from Angier, North Carolina, and [redacted] from Raleigh, North Carolina, were the only Raleigh Unit NSPA members who had gone to Greensboro. They had left Raleigh together in [redacted] white station wagon. During the afternoon, he was telephonically contacted by an unknown individual who claimed to be a ham radio operator calling from California. This individual advised him of the shooting incident which had occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, earlier that day. After being informed of the incident, he immediately telephonically contacted [redacted], wife of [redacted], to tell her of the shooting incident in Greensboro. She advised him that she had not heard from her husband, [redacted], and did not know who had been killed or injured. [redacted] stated that he was very concerned that some of his men may have taken guns to the demonstration. He questioned [redacted] regarding this and she assured him that neither her husband [redacted] nor [redacted] who had accompanied her husband had taken guns with them.

Later that same afternoon, he met with [redacted] and [redacted] at the residence of [redacted], a NSPA supporter, who

resides in Garner, North Carolina. He accompanied by [redacted] and [redacted] walked into a nearby wooded area and discussed what had happened in Greensboro, North Carolina, on that date. To the best of his recollection, [redacted] and [redacted] advised him that they had gone to the announced residence in Greensboro where they had met with other persons who were to attend the counterdemonstration. They were joined at this residence by [redacted], a NSPA member from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] viewed a photograph of [redacted] Greensboro Police Department Number [redacted] and advised that this individual is identical with the [redacted] referred to by [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] and [redacted] further advised him that the three of them traveling in [redacted] station wagon had joined a procession of vehicles which were to go to the "communists" demonstration site. When they arrived, some of the vehicles in the caravan were attacked by the "communists" demonstrators. [redacted] stepson, [redacted] was riding in one of the vehicles at the rear of the caravan. When the caravan was attacked, [redacted] attempted to get back to the vehicle in which his stepson was riding and became separated from [redacted] and [redacted]. Both [redacted] and [redacted] denied to [redacted] that either had taken any firearms to the demonstration. [redacted] was advised that other FBI Agents were attempting to locate both [redacted] and [redacted] for interview. He advised that he would contact both [redacted] and [redacted] and instruct them to cooperate with the FBI.

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[redacted] inquired of the interviewing agents whether or not the FBI held a warrant for NSPA member, [redacted] of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He stated that [redacted], who is a Vietnam veteran, is the owner of a AR-15 rifle and in his opinion is an extremely dangerous individual who should be approached with caution should anyone attempt to serve a warrant on him. He stated he had no information which would assist in locating [redacted] and he did not wish to further elaborate on this.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 13, 1979

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[redacted] Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the inquiry; and he thereafter provided the following information:

ATF became involved in an investigation of [redacted] inasmuch as information was developed that [redacted] had in his possession automatic weapons and blasting caps identical to those utilized in the explosion which destroyed a vehicle at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, killing its occupant. Based upon this investigation conducted by ATF, [redacted] has identified the following individuals as members of the National Socialist Party of America at Winston-Salem, North Carolina:

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[redacted]
Unit Leader,
[redacted]
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

[redacted]
possibly Second in Command,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

[redacted]
([redacted] son-in-law),
[redacted]
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

[redacted]
Davie County,
Mocksville, North Carolina

[redacted]
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]: GMA/rep Date dictated 11/13/79

CE 44-3527

2

[REDACTED]

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

address unknown,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted]
Winston-Salem, was interviewed at his place of residence and furnished the following information:

[redacted] is an affiliate member of the Nazi Party. An affiliate member means merely a supporter of the Nazi Party and not an actual member. [redacted] does not know for sure other people who are affiliate members other than [redacted] as he has not seen anyone else's affiliate member card except [redacted].

[redacted] has attended approximately 10 meetings of the Nazi Party in Winston-Salem which is headed by [redacted] and his wife [redacted] have also attended these meetings, however, he is not familiar with their residence. [redacted] likewise could not state whether or not [redacted] and [redacted] are members or affiliate members of the Nazi Party as he has never seen their membership cards. [redacted] likewise is not familiar with the address of anyone else who has ever attended any of the meetings and understands that several of the individuals who have attended meetings recently moved.

[redacted] attended a news conference at [redacted] residence which is located directly across the street from [redacted] residence on Thursday, November 1, 1979. This news conference was covered by a couple of people from the Greensboro television station as well as two from the Winston-Salem television station, one person from the Winston-Salem Sentinel, the local evening newspaper in Winston-Salem. [redacted] was there and is known to [redacted] as the leader of the National Socialist Party of America in North Carolina. [redacted] believed that [redacted] is probably a card carrying member of the Nazi Party. At this news conference, [redacted] read a prepared statement answering charges by [redacted] who is a local leader of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] had made some derogatory remarks regarding the local Nazi Party and [redacted] was merely responding to [redacted] did not make any comments concerning the, at that time, upcoming anti-Klan rally scheduled for Greensboro on November 3, 1979. [redacted] never made any comments to individual supporters of the party

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b7cInvestigation on 11/9/79 at Winston-Salem, N.C. File # CE 44-3527SA [redacted] andby SA [redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/10/79

regarding this November 3, 1979, demonstration, however, [redacted] has made comments regarding rallies in general.

[redacted] general policy is that anytime supporters or members attend a rally, they are to be unarmed observers, that is, not wear the uniform and leave all weapons at home.

[redacted] did not attend the demonstration on November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, and the action that took place there was a complete surprise to him. [redacted] was not aware of any Nazi involvement in the rally until he heard news reports about 3:00 PM on Saturday afternoon. [redacted] was aware, however, that a Communist rally was being held and had heard through news media representatives that the Communists had challenged certain people to attend that rally.

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[redacted] does not believe in violence himself other than for self defense. [redacted] does not know whether or not the recent violence in Greensboro would in any way affect the Nazi Party's policy concerning violence and referred any questions regarding policy to [redacted] is not in any way in "hot water" with the Nazi Party for his failure to attend the anti-Klan rally in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, as he was never ordered to go. On November 3, 1979, [redacted] went to Hanes Mall about 1:00 PM in the afternoon with his son. Prior to that time, he was at his residence. His wife can verify his presence at their residence until about 11:00 when his wife went to work.

[redacted] is not aware of any plans for any Nazi Party members to attend the Sunday, November 11, 1979, march being sponsored by the Communist Workers Party. [redacted] himself has no plans to go and it is his personal belief that nobody from the Nazi Party will attend.

[redacted] stated he first became interested in the Nazi Party in June, 1979, and pays a \$5 per month fee for his affiliate membership. He is not aware of any amount of money in fees to be paid by full members and is not familiar with what requirements must be met in order to become a full member. He believed, however, that one must be an affiliate member for a certain period of time prior to being

considered for full membership. All meetings are open to the white public and both sexes may attend meetings. In fact, three women now attend meetings of the local Nazi party in the Winston-Salem area. The party is not committed to violent overthrow of the U.S. Government and hopes to achieve change through the ballot box. The party believes in not mixing the races which in some circles is equated with white supremacy though it is [redacted] belief that every race is equal and should be separate. The Nazi Party is a recognized political party and as such desires to function in the same capacity as any other political party.

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CE 44-3527

J. KU KLUX KLAN (KKK), WINSTON-SALEM,
NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews were conducted of suspected Klan members in the Winston-Salem area. These interviews were conducted to determine if the individuals had any pertinent information about the November 3, 1979, incident. In addition, the FBI had received an allegation that these suspected Klansmen were intending to come to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 11, 1979, and use firearms to violently disrupt a planned funeral procession for the November 3, 1979, victims.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/14/79

[redacted] Winston-Salem, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted], voluntarily appeared at the Greensboro Resident Agency of the FBI and provided the following information:

[redacted] was previously associated with the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan where [redacted] held the position of [redacted]. An individual by the name of [redacted] of Belew Creek, North Carolina, was the [redacted] of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] recently broke away from the Federated Knights as a result of a policy conflict with [redacted] and others in the Federated Knights. [redacted] began to embrace individuals associated with the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA), also known as the Nazi Party. [redacted] would not tolerate this association and formed the White Knights of Liberty which [redacted] is now [redacted] of and [redacted] for.

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[redacted] did not attend the November 3, 1979, Anti-Klan Rally in Greensboro, North Carolina, and had instructed members of the White Knights of Liberty to likewise not attend the rally. [redacted] regarded this particular rally as a set-up to have himself and [redacted] killed. [redacted] noted that the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) which sponsored the rally had publicly dared Klan members to show up and had mentioned [redacted] and [redacted] by name. This organization had also stated they wanted to physically wipe out the Klan and were using the Klan as a means of obtaining publicity. [redacted] regarded any Klan member who showed up on November 3 as a complete fool.

[redacted] first became aware of the shooting in Greensboro around lunchtime on the news. It was a complete surprise to [redacted] that any Klan members or Nazis had shown up.

The fact that there was shooting as a result of a confrontation between reputed Klan members and Nazi Party members and the WVO was not a surprise to [redacted] as the events

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Greensboro, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/12/79

of November 3, 1979, were a culmination of a brewing problem between those groups. [] traced the initial problem with the WVO to an incident in Winston-Salem in the early spring of 1979.

In Winston-Salem at the Public Library, the Ku Klux Klan had put on a Klan display showing the origins, some of the robes and other items of interest to the public concerning the Klan. At this display, members of the WVO appeared in the name of the Communist Youth Brigade and the Communist Revolutionary Front. There was a great deal of shouting and verbal remarks between Klan members there and the WVO. Also attending was the representatives of the Nazi Party. A Commander [] from Arlington, Virginia, and three other unknown members of the Nazi Party were there. An individual whose first name is unknown, [] from Reidsville, North Carolina, was there along with the David Duker Organization in Winston-Salem. [] believed that the individual identified as MICHAEL NATHAN was at the Winston-Salem demonstration. [] could not recall any other individuals who were in Winston-Salem and were also a part of the massacre in Greensboro on November 3, 1979.

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Following the Winston-Salem incident on July 7, 1979, the Klan planned to show the movie "Birth of a Nation" at the Community Center in China Grove, North Carolina. The showing was for ticketed guests only and there was some screening of the ticket sales. There were approximately 20-25 guests who were there for the showing as well as a number of Klan people. There were a few robes being worn by individual, however, no weapons were being displayed. [] group was at the Community Center, however, [] and other members of the Klan were late in arriving. It was during the time prior to [] arrival that approximately 150 individuals associated with the WVO marched on the Community Center and chanted "Kill the Klan - Death to the Klan." The group had a Public Address system and many in their group were displaying weapons. Several individuals who were at the November 3, 1979, demonstration which [] recognized through media coverage films were also at the China Grove confrontation. This group of WVO people marched right up to the Community Center front doors and the situation immediately became extremely dangerous.

[] showed up shortly thereafter with approximately 50-75 more people who were Klansmen. Also arriving during this same time period though coming by themselves were the

Nazi group from Winston-Salem led by [redacted]. The Klansmen and Nazis at this point all obtained their weapons which were kept in the trunk of the caravan automobiles. [redacted] regarded his strong leadership as the reason there was no gunfire at this confrontation. [redacted] ordered all the Klansmen not to shoot and also ordered them inside the Community Center building. The WVO people burned a Confederate flag and shouted verbal abuses at the Klan for an extended period of time. This incident ended without any shots being fired but in [redacted] mind, set the stage for any future confrontations.

[redacted] stated that none of [redacted] Klansmen from the Lincolnton, North Carolina area were at China Grove and he further did not regard them as true Klansmen as they embraced the Nazi Party. [redacted] regarded [redacted] as being associated with the Gastonia, Lincolnton, Stanley individuals who favored the Nazi Party and [redacted] and his group were, therefore, not recognized by any Klan organization.

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[redacted] noted that [redacted], in charge of the state Nazi Party and [redacted] had had a news conference in Winston-Salem on November 1, 1979, which was covered by WXII television wherein they blasted [redacted] as being too old and too conservative in his leadership and more or less showed their unity.

[redacted] was shown photographs of the shootout at Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and identified [redacted] as an individual firing what appeared to be a shotgun. [redacted] identified [redacted] as [redacted] of the Nazi Party in Winston-Salem, a fanatic with a definite propensity for violence and extremely dangerous. [redacted] stated [redacted] had previously been in the Ku Klux Klan but was thrown out because of his fanatic behavior. [redacted] also identified [redacted], the stepson of [redacted], as being in the group which was firing upon the crowd in Greensboro. [redacted] stated [redacted] was too young to be a Klan member and assumed he was a Nazi. [redacted] based this assumption on the fact that [redacted], who was formerly a Klansman, was now a member of the Nazi Party. [redacted] also identified [redacted] as [redacted] son-in-law, formerly a Klan member and now a member of the Nazi Party. [redacted] also identified [redacted] as being a member of the Nazi Party and never being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] stated [redacted] had applied for membership but it had been rejected. [redacted] believed [redacted] was possibly an informant for the Winston-Salem Police Department though he had no direct information to suggest that and he also considered [redacted] extremely unstable.

[redacted] stated he contacted [redacted] after the shootout and was told [redacted] had not been there and [redacted] knew none of the details of what had happened. [redacted] also contacted [redacted] who denied being there also. [redacted] called [redacted] back on Sunday, November 4, 1979, and indicated he wanted to turn himself in as he had been there. [redacted] said that [redacted] had run and was driving [redacted] wife's Ford. [redacted] stated [redacted] was using [redacted] AR-15. [redacted] further told [redacted] that the lead vehicle in the caravan that had gone through the crowd was occupied by [redacted] and that [redacted] himself was riding in vehicle #2. [redacted] further told [redacted] that the demonstrators had fired the first shots.

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[redacted] advised he was very much opposed to the Nazi Party, did not want the FBI to associate his Klan group with the violence prone Nazis. [redacted] stated he had even talked to the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms people (ATF) in an effort to setup some of these Nazis for arrest as he regarded them as dangerous.

[redacted] stated he did not know where [redacted] might be located, however, he would make an effort to locate him for the FBI and would advise should he receive any additional information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 12, 1979

Date of transcription

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[redacted] residing at house number [redacted] on [redacted] Forsyth County, North Carolina, also having address [redacted] Forsyth County, North Carolina, was initially interviewed at his home in the presence of his wife, [redacted], and furnished the following information:

After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, [redacted] immediately drew a Ku Klux Klan card which gave him instructions as to questions to be asked of the interviewing Agents. After observing the credentials of the interviewing Agents and obtaining their names, [redacted] stated that he had no information to provide to the interviewing Agents. Also, upon approaching the residence of [redacted], it was apparent by observation through the front door through which the Agents subsequently were admitted that [redacted] was talking on the telephone. After the Agents were admitted to the home, [redacted] stated that he was talking to his close associate, [redacted]. [redacted] then stated that [redacted] advised him that the same Agents had just left [redacted] house. Within about two minutes after being admitted to the [redacted] residence, [redacted] drove up to the [redacted] address and entered the same front door. [redacted] then acknowledged to [redacted] in the presence of the Agents that the interviewing Agents had just left [redacted] house. [redacted] and [redacted] then immediately exited the [redacted] residence without the interviewing Agents in order to conduct a confidential discussion in the front yard of the [redacted] residence. At this time the interviewing Agents and [redacted] wife, [redacted] were left alone inside the house at the front door. [redacted] then confided to the interviewing Agents that she was extremely nervous and full of anxiety and apprehension concerning the Ku Klux Klan activities that her husband was involved in.

Also, [redacted] made available to the interviewing Agents a copy of a receipt for a handgun that she purchased in her name on November 2, 1979, at McHargue's Guns and Coins Shop, 592 Waughtown, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. This

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Forsyth County, N. C. File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:HMP/rep Date dictated 11/10/79

receipt reflected that [] turned in on a trade a Model 10, .38 caliber handgun, serial number C814547, as a trade-in for a Smith and Wesson Model 19, .357 caliber handgun, serial number 47K1639. Further, [] stated that her information reflected that this model .357 caliber Smith and Wesson was seized by police officers of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Police Department, the evening of November 8, 1979, in the vicinity of the 5400 block of University Parkway. [] stated that the police were called to that location after her husband and [] and others were involved in some disturbance.

At this point the interview was discontinued with both [] and his wife, []; and, prior to exiting the [] address, a Custom 30 Chevrolet truck with white cab and black bed, bearing North Carolina License [] containing three unidentified white males in the front seat pulled into the [] address. Subsequent to the interviewing Agents leaving the [] address, the Chevrolet truck was observed to pull next door to the [] address at what appeared to be a plumbing and heating maintenance garage. Also, [] had a late-model Ford pickup truck with camper, dark brown in color, bearing North Carolina License [], parked in his driveway and a light gray over white Chevrolet Monte Carlo bearing North Carolina License [] parked in front of the house.

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At approximately 5:00 P. M., [] was reinterviewed at the First District Police Headquarters, Winston-Salem Police Department, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The ostensible purpose of [] presenting himself at the First District Headquarters at this time along with [] and [] wife was for [] to make arrangements to pick up the .357 caliber Smith and Wesson handgun that was seized by Winston-Salem Police Officers on November 8, 1979, in the vicinity of 5400 block of University Parkway. Also present along with SA [] and SA [] during this subsequent interview with [] was Detective [], Winston-Salem Police Department.

At this time, [] stated that he was quite concerned about events that may take place at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Sunday, November 11, 1979, in view of information that he had received recently from []. [] stated that he has twice met [] in the last

two days and that McGEE has advised him that a large contingent of Ku Klux Klan members and sympathizers, totaling 2,800, were arriving in North Carolina and plan to participate in the demonstrations and counter-demonstrations at Greensboro. [redacted] stated that [redacted] advised him that some of these 2,800 were already in and around Winston-Salem, North Carolina, residing at the homes of other Ku Klux Klan members and sympathizers. [redacted] stated that these people would collect at a staging point near Charlotte, North Carolina, and proceed in mass on the interstate to Greensboro, North Carolina, starting at 6:00 A. M. on November 11, 1979. Further [redacted] stated that he was told that these people were coming to North Carolina from the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. [redacted] stated that [redacted] indicated to him and others that [redacted] [redacted] of Bloomfield, Indiana, the Reverend [redacted] of Mishawaka, Indiana, and [redacted] (phonetic), of Lodi, Ohio, were some of the organizers of this group of 2,800 that would be staging out of Charlotte, North Carolina. Finally, [redacted] stated the belief that this large number of anti-communist persons would be well armed and that great trouble would ensue at Greensboro on November 11, 1979.

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[redacted] stated that he has observed [redacted] [redacted] have in [redacted] possession a .45 caliber fully automatic machine gun that [redacted] carries in plain view between the bucket seats of the green Ford Pinto that he drives. [redacted] stated that [redacted] lives in a trailer in a small trailer court behind a small store and gas station off of [redacted] near Walkertown, North Carolina.

Prior to [redacted] problem with [redacted] in the 5400 block of University Parkway at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, late on November 8, 1979, [redacted] stated that he and [redacted] visited at the residence of [redacted] also known as [redacted], and his wife, [redacted], at their trailer residence on Home Road, Forsyth County, North Carolina. After spending several hours at that address, including partaking of alcoholic beverages, [redacted] stated that, when he exited the trailer late that night, he shot his .357 caliber Smith and Wesson in the air six times. [redacted] stated that he

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subsequently arrived at Cox's Shell Station near 5400 University Parkway, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that a disturbance ensued which resulted in police confiscating this .357 caliber Model 19 Smith and Wesson along with three other weapons in a pickup truck.

The following information was obtained by observation and interview concerning [redacted]:

Name: [redacted]
Race: White
Sex: Male
Date of Birth: [redacted]
Address: [redacted]
Winston-Salem,
North Carolina;
also, [redacted]
[redacted]
Forsyth County,
North Carolina

Wife: [redacted]
same address.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted]
Walkertown, was interviewed at his place of residence and furnished the following information:

[redacted] was previously a member of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan whose leader (Grand Dragon) was [redacted]. In September, 1979, however, [redacted] dropped out of the Klan as it had split over disagreements within the unit. Some members were becoming associated with the local Nazi Party headed by [redacted] and others were opposed to it. [redacted] who was in opposition to the Nazi affiliation, formed a new Klan, the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] who was a Klan member, embraced the Nazi Party.

[redacted] denied being the Grand Dragon of a group of Klan members not associated with the Federated Knights and those not associated with the White Knights.

[redacted] advised he was not in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, at the time of an anti-Klan rally sponsored by the Communist Worker's Party. [redacted] likewise had no plans to attend the November 11, 1979, memorial march being sponsored by the Communist Workers Party to be held in Greensboro. [redacted] is of the opinion no Klan members will be attending. [redacted] could not speak for individuals who were Nazi sympathizers as he regarded them as lunatics. Former Klan members [redacted] and [redacted] are Nazis and it was [redacted] who had been thrown out of the Klan who started the Nazi movement in Winston-Salem. [redacted] stated he understood that some Nazi Party members and Klan members who were supporters of the Nazi Party met in Lewisburg in September, 1979. [redacted] would not provide any names of individuals he believed might have attended the September, 1979 meeting.

[redacted] acknowledged he has a brother, [redacted] who works at an Old Salem Foreign car company in the Lewisville area in Forsyth County. [redacted] stated his brother was formerly a Klan member but is no longer associated.

[redacted] advised he did not believe the United States

Investigation on 11/9/79 at Walkertown, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] ZTL:jat Date dictated 11/10/79

should allow Communists or Nazis in this country and further believes that he should maintain arms in order to protect himself. [redacted] has a model 36 Smith and Wesson Chief Special and a 129 pump shotgun in addition to a .357 magnum and a .25 automatic which his wife owns.

[redacted] advised during the evening of November 8, 1979, and the early morning hours of November 9, 1979, he was at the residence of [redacted] who resides on [redacted] in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. [redacted] was at that residence with [redacted] who like [redacted] is a former member of the Federated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] came to the residence with [redacted] and was merely there to talk with an old friend. Approximately 3:00 in the morning, [redacted] and [redacted] were in an argument at the 5400 block of University Parkway. Local police arrived and ended up taking [redacted] home and allowing [redacted] wife to pick him up. In [redacted] truck, which was parked at the scene, the police confiscated four hand guns, two .357 magnums, a .25 automatic, and a .22 automatic. One of the .357 magnums and the .25 automatic belonged to [redacted] wife and had been placed in the truck by [redacted].

[redacted] stated his conversations with [redacted] had nothing to do with the Klan or any proposed activity at Greensboro on November 11. [redacted] stated that [redacted] nor his wife are members or have ever been members of the Klan and he would have no reason to discuss the Klan or its activities with them. [redacted] stated he carries weapons wherever he goes and it was not unusual for him to have those weapons with him at that time.

[redacted] stated that he and [redacted] were drunk and he frankly could not remember a lot of what he may or may not have said to police officers or anyone else. [redacted] stated the police officers confiscated the weapons in question and he is now making efforts to retrieve his property.

[redacted] was later interviewed at Division 1 Headquarters, Winston-Salem Police Department, approximately 5:00 in the evening. [redacted] arrived at Division 1 in the accompaniment of his wife and [redacted] was agreeable to additional questions being asked of him after [redacted] himself, had been

reinterviewed by the FBI. During reinterview, [] stated he was not aware of any Klan members from any other states traveling to North Carolina for the purpose of attending the demonstration to be held on November 11, 1979, in Greensboro. [] denied having any conversations with [] regarding that or overhearing any conversations [] had with either of the [] on the previous evening concerning any plans for the Greensboro demonstration. [] stated [] could have had some conversation with [] but he was talking with [] and was not paying any attention to what [] had to say to [] wife.

Thereafter, [] was requested to join the interview with [] and to repeat his statements concerning the travel of Klan members to North Carolina for the demonstration. After [] heard statements made by [] which were an obvious contradiction to previous statements by [] continued to deny having any knowledge of the activity. [] did acknowledge that [] mentioned something to him about somebody trying to kill either [] and/or his wife, [], and recalled advising [] to be cautious. [] indicated he did not believe anything that [] was saying but to be on the safe side he should be cautious.

[] did acknowledge that he considered [] to be truthful. [] stated he could not provide any additional information and indicated the desire to return to his residence at which time the interview was discontinued.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

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[redacted] voluntarily furnished the following information to Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) [redacted] after the interviewing Agent had furnished [redacted] his personal and official identity.

[redacted] stated that he currently resides at [redacted] with [redacted] and that he formerly resided with [redacted] brother-in-law, [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], following the separation from his wife, whom he did not wish to identify.

[redacted] stated he is reasonably certain that [redacted] and his son, [redacted], who also reside at the McGee Road address, are not members of the Ku Klux Klan or any other extremist type organization. He stated he does know, however, that both the [redacted] have Klan associates and that [redacted] has tried on a number of occasions to recruit him into the Klan.

[redacted] stated that the [redacted] keep a large number of weapons in the house and that they are very fearful of [redacted] and his "Klansmen friends" as the [redacted] strongly suspect [redacted] of being responsible for a shooting incident at the [redacted] residence on July 22, 1979, wherein [redacted] was injured.

[redacted] stated he also suspects that [redacted] may have been responsible for the shooting incident but doubts that it had anything to do with Klan or Nazi activities, but rather he believes it may have to do with his own previous personal relationship with [redacted] and his wife, [redacted].

[redacted] explained that he has heard from a number of different sources that [redacted] is a homosexual and that one of the techniques he uses in recruiting a young Klansman is to permit him to have sexual relations with his wife, [redacted], while he, [redacted] observes these activities.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Walkertown, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by [redacted] Assistant Special Agent in Charge Date dictated 11/10/79
[redacted]:rep

[redacted] claims he never engaged in any sexual activity with [redacted] but indicated there was a relationship between him and [redacted] during the period that he resided with the [redacted]. In fact, [redacted] stated he has been told by some of the [redacted] associates that both [redacted] and [redacted] are in love with him.

[redacted] advised that, for whatever the reason, there is no question but that the [redacted] are very fearful of [redacted] and his associates and that, in fact, there is someone always standing guard at the [redacted] residence at night.

[redacted] upon being asked if the [redacted] have had any recent large crowds at their residence, responded that there is always a large number of people in and around the [redacted] house but that these are all relatives and at any given time there are eight to nine vehicles parked at this address.

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[redacted] observed that it is very likely that someone might suspect that some Klan rally or other type organizational meeting is taking place at the [redacted] house but, in fact, this certainly is not the case. He said that at present at least three families are using this location as their residence.

[redacted] denied any Klan or Nazi Party affiliation and advised that he is a long-distance truck driver who only spends part of his time at the [redacted] house. He described [redacted] as a very nervous individual who has been afraid to go to work since the July 22, 1979, shooting incident as he fears for the welfare of his family and other occupants of the [redacted] residence.

[redacted] assured ASAC [redacted] he would contact the FBI if he learned of any planned violence on the part of anyone in the Walkertown area.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

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[redacted], the common-law wife of [redacted] was interviewed at her current residence, [redacted] Walkertown, North Carolina. Prior to commencement of the interview, [redacted] was advised of the personal and official identity of the interviewing Agent and was informed that Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) [redacted] wished to ask her some questions about her uncle, [redacted], and her cousin, [redacted].

[redacted] volunteered that she is currently residing in a common-law relationship with [redacted] who was present during the interview, and stated she wished to cooperate with the FBI in any way that she could.

[redacted] strongly denied any knowledge of any Klan affiliation on the part of [redacted] or [redacted] and stated that, to the best of her knowledge, neither of these individuals is associated with any extremist or activist type organization. She acknowledged that [redacted] possesses a large number of weapons and pointed out some of these weapons to ASAC [redacted] during the course of the interview.

[redacted] stated that the reason [redacted] keeps so many weapons is that on July 22, 1979, twelve to fifteen armed white males surrounded [redacted] house at 3 o'clock in the morning and attempted to kill her and the other occupants of the house. She stated these individuals shot through the various windows with shotguns and high-powered rifles and that [redacted] was shot in the back by a 30-30 caliber rifle while he was sleeping in his bed.

She stated that during this shooting incident the house was occupied by her, [redacted] and four small children. She stated that she and [redacted] were slightly injured during this gunfire mostly from flying glass and other debris.

[redacted] stated that she suspects her brother-in-law, [redacted] and "a bunch of his Klansmen friends" were responsible for the shooting incident.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Walkertown, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by [redacted] Assistant Special Agent in Charge rep [redacted] Date dictated 11/10/79

[redacted] further volunteered that, since the above-described shooting, [redacted] and her boyfriend, [redacted] (when he is at home) stand guard each night to protect the occupants of the house at [redacted]. She said that, since [redacted] recently moved to this address, he also guards the house from the nearby woods by using various shoulder weapons such as a Thompson .45 caliber machine gun, pump shotguns, and a .30 caliber rifle.

[redacted] further noted that, upon the arrival of ASAC [redacted] and four other Agents on this date, she and [redacted] immediately grabbed weapons and were covering the Agents as they approached [redacted] in his truck outside the house. She stated that, upon learning the identity of the Agents, they put their weapons away.

[redacted] also volunteered that she suspects that her brother-in-law, [redacted] was somehow involved in the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. (Members of the Ku Klux Klan and "some Nazis" have been charged with killing some members of a "communist group.") [redacted] stated the reason she feels so strongly that [redacted] was involved is because she and her niece, [redacted] were driving by [redacted] house at approximately 12:30 A. M. on November 3, 1979, and observed [redacted] brown pickup truck with a camper bed backed up to the steps and could see that [redacted] and four or five other males were placing a large number of weapons in the back of the truck. She stated there was not sufficient light for them to identify the other males but that she just assumed that it was some of his "Klucker friends." She further stated that the only other vehicle at [redacted] residence at that time was an old model car that she believed was green in color.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

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This will record that at approximately 5:00 P. M. a female individual identifying herself as [redacted] wife of [redacted] of Walkertown, North Carolina, contacted the interviewing Agent at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] stated she was calling Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) [redacted] as she had found his card in the door of her trailer which requested that her husband should call [redacted].

[redacted] advised that she and her husband are separated and that she did not stay at her residence the night of November 9, 1979, and that, upon returning to her trailer on this date, she was informed by a number of neighbors that the FBI had been there looking for her and her husband.

[redacted] was asked if she had any information about her husband being a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the National Socialist Party, and she stated her husband definitely is not a member of either of these organizations and, in fact, she is reasonably certain that he is not a member of any activist type organization.

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[redacted] did state that her husband possesses a number of weapons and that this is because he suspects that her brother, [redacted], and other individuals whom she does not know, whom she described as members of the Ku Klux Klan, have been shooting at her husband's father's house where her husband, [redacted], is currently residing.

According to [redacted] is very active in Klan activities in the Walkertown - Winston-Salem area and that his wife, [redacted], told her following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, between the Klan and some Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) members that her husband, [redacted] and some of his friends were involved in the incident but claims she does not know the extent of her husband's involvement.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Greensboro, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by [redacted]:rep Assistant Special Agent in Charge

Date dictated 11/10/79

CE 44-3527

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[redacted] was asked if she had any knowledge of any plans of [redacted] or any of his associates to travel to Greensboro on November 11, 1979, in an effort to confront or disrupt a scheduled funeral procession by members of the WVO; and she stated she has no such knowledge but assured ASAC [redacted] she would call him if she learned of any such planning.

[redacted] furnished her telephone number as [redacted] and stated, if the FBI wished to talk to her further, she would cooperate in any way that she could.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 11, 1979

1

[redacted] residing at [redacted]
[redacted] Forsyth County, North Carolina, was interviewed and
furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that, in connection with the shooting
and riot at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979,
he had absolutely nothing to do with that trouble and is
certain that his son, [redacted], also residing at
[redacted], also had absolutely nothing to do with that
problem. Further, [redacted] stated that he is totally unaware
of any plans that anyone from Winston-Salem or Forsyth County
may have had to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on
November 3, 1979, or to be involved in any way with the
problems in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. Also, [redacted]
stated that he does not have any information concerning any
plans that any citizens of Winston-Salem or Forsyth County
or the surrounding area may have to travel to Greensboro on
Sunday, November 11, 1979. [redacted] stated he is certain that
his son, [redacted] also was not present at Greensboro
on November 3, 1979, and would not be traveling to Greensboro
on November 11, 1979; and [redacted] stated that he doubted very
much that his son, [redacted], had any information
concerning others who may be traveling to Greensboro on
November 11, 1979, either in demonstration or counter-
demonstration.

[redacted] stated he is not now and never has been
a member of any faction of the Ku Klux Klan or any group
connected with the American Nazi Party. Further, [redacted] stated
he is certain his son is not now and never has been a member
of the Ku Klux Klan or the American Nazi Party. [redacted] stated
that [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] were names totally unknown to [redacted] stated he
had heard of [redacted] but has never had any
connection with him whatsoever. [redacted] stated that he has had
absolutely no connection with [redacted] but has heard of [redacted]
in connection with Klan activities through [redacted] and
[redacted], described by [redacted] as Klansmen in his neighborhood.

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Forsyth County, N. C. File # Charlotte 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted]:HMP/rep Date dictated 11/10/79

Also living at the [redacted] address, according to [redacted] are his niece, [redacted], currently separated from her husband, [redacted] residing at [redacted] Forsyth County, North Carolina; [redacted] described by [redacted] as a [redacted]; and his son, [redacted]

[redacted] stated that his son, [redacted], wife is [redacted] and that [redacted] lives in a trailer off of [redacted] near Walkertown, North Carolina. [redacted] stated that his son, [redacted], has not lived with his wife, [redacted], since approximately July 26, 1979, when a shooting incident occurred at the [redacted] address. [redacted] stated that during this incident unknown person or persons fired upon the house late at night and that he was wounded in this gunfire. In connection with this shooting, [redacted] stated that he has had to have doctor's treatment of his eyes and only now is he able to see well enough to drive vehicles on his own. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is the sister of [redacted] who resides on [redacted] just east of the [redacted] Forsyth County, North Carolina.

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In connection with the July 26, 1979, shooting of the [redacted] address, [redacted] stated that he duly reported this incident to the Forsyth County Sheriff's Office and to the Attorney General of North Carolina's Office. However, [redacted] stated that he is not satisfied with the degree of protection that he is being afforded and is quite concerned that he may be attacked along with the rest of his family at this address again in the future. [redacted] stated that he does not know who may be responsible for the shooting attack on his house or who may be wanting to again attack his house but that it may possibly be [redacted] and [redacted] and their wives and others. [redacted] claimed that [redacted] and [redacted] are both currently members of one of the Klan factions in and around Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Further, [redacted] stated that he has heard that [redacted] wife has reportedly told [redacted] that a white male employed at the Salem Welding Shop, exact address unknown, assisted [redacted] and [redacted] in the shooting of his home at [redacted].

About 1976, [redacted] stated that his brother, [redacted] now deceased, was involved in an incident with [redacted] at [redacted] home in Forsyth County. At that time, [redacted] stated

that [redacted] was accusing [redacted] of being some type of police informant and, as such, was approaching [redacted] home with intent to do bodily harm. As [redacted] approached the [redacted] residence, [redacted] stated that his brother shot [redacted] in self-defense; and, as a result, the [redacted] and [redacted] families have the reputation of being at odds with one another.

[redacted] stated that his son, [redacted], currently does not own any weapons but may have "three or four" borrowed from an associate. [redacted] stated that these weapons included a .45 caliber semi-automatic rifle with a 30-round straight clip, and at least one high-powered rifle, either a 30 by 30 or 30.06 caliber. [redacted] stated that the Ford Pinto automobile that his son [redacted] drives is registered to his [redacted] divorced wife, [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he is the owner of a .45 caliber double-action handgun which he purchased new in Texas approximately three years ago, and a 16-gauge double-barreled shotgun. [redacted] stated that he keeps both of these weapons in his bedroom.

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[redacted] stated that, although [redacted] and [redacted] are connected in some way with Ku Klux Klan official [redacted] he believes that [redacted] and [redacted] are currently at odds with [redacted] and that [redacted] is reported to have stated while under the influence of alcohol that they, [redacted] and [redacted], have to get rid of [redacted] stated that he believes two close associates of [redacted] currently are the [redacted] brothers, who [redacted] believes operate a plumbing business immediately next door to [redacted] residence on [redacted].

The following description was obtained through observation and interview from [redacted]

Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Hair:
Eyes:

White
Male

CE 44-3527

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Home Address:

[REDACTED]
Forsyth County,
North Carolina

Son:

[REDACTED]
resides at same address;
date of birth -
[REDACTED]

Daughter:

(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Winston-Salem,
North Carolina

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Brother:

[REDACTED] residing at
Rural Hall, North Carolina,
and employed at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Winston-Salem,
North Carolina.

Sister:

[REDACTED]

Employment:

[REDACTED]
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 11, 1979
Date of transcription

1

[redacted] Walkertown, North Carolina, was interviewed at his residence and furnished the following information:

There has been a longstanding feud between his family and the family of [redacted] (phonetic). In July of 1979, the [redacted] house was shot up and [redacted] father was wounded in the back. [redacted] does not know who did this. [redacted] told [redacted] that he had heard that [redacted] was telling people that he, [redacted], had done the shooting and [redacted] told [redacted] that he was going to kill [redacted] and his wife for spreading that rumor. [redacted] and [redacted] are married to sisters and are, therefore, brothers-in-law.

On the night of November 9, 1979, [redacted] went to [redacted] house to pick up his wife, who was visiting there, when [redacted] accused him, [redacted] of telling [redacted] that [redacted] was spreading the word that [redacted] had shot up [redacted] house. [redacted] who was drunk, started shooting at [redacted] then told [redacted] that the FBI had come to question him earlier that day about the demonstration in Greensboro where five communists were killed.

[redacted] told [redacted] that he was not there. [redacted] also denied being in Greensboro that day and stated that he was at his wife's house, [redacted], Winston-Salem, North Carolina, until about noon on November 3, 1979. The first time he heard about the trouble in Greensboro was when [redacted] came by his house and told him about it. [redacted] did not say who was at the demonstration, and [redacted] does not know the identity of any of the participants.

[redacted] stated that during the past week he had heard a lot of rumors about the Klan activity which was planned for the Communist Workers Party's march on November 11, 1979, in Greensboro. [redacted] told him that all of the Klans in the United States were going to join together and that half of the National Guard and half of the Police Department are Klansmen and that there would be a revolution in Greensboro when the

Investigation on 11/10/79 at Walkertown, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted]: GVL/rep

Date dictated 11/10/79

shooting starts. He stated that the Klan planned to start some trouble and then expected the Police Department and the National Guard to join in in order to crush the communists. [redacted] told him that several hundred people were coming to Greensboro from Alabama, Texas, and Ohio and they were going to carry weapons. [redacted] said that, if the communists were going to march, the Klan was going to "blow them away." He also heard from [redacted] that the head of the Nazi Party in Raleigh was going to the rally in Greensboro also. [redacted] stated that he himself was not going to the demonstration.

[redacted] denied being a Klansman, and he also denied that he himself did not plan to attend the demonstration in Greensboro on November 11, 1979. He stated that he did not know personally of anyone who was planning to go, but he heard that a group of Klansmen were going to meet in Charlotte and plan their activities in Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that he never leaves his home unarmed and that he would not think of going away from his home without a weapon since his house was shot up in July, 1979. He stated that he owns the following firearms and always has at least one of them with him:

.45 caliber Eagle

.30 caliber carbine

30-30 rifle

pump shotgun

[redacted] denied that he ever threatened the life of [redacted]

The following description was taken by observation and interview:

Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

[redacted]
Walkertown, North Carolina

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CE 44-3527

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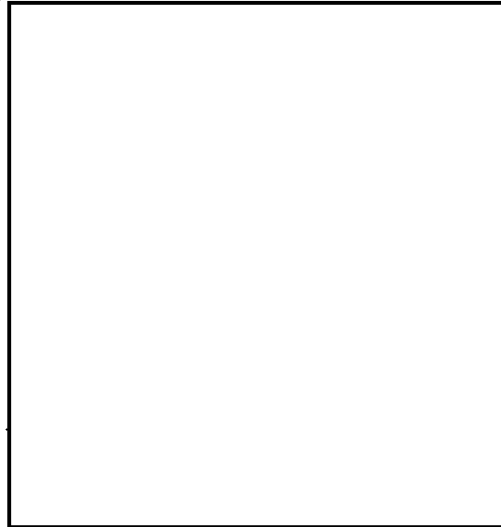
Height: feet inches
Weight: pounds
Hair:
Eyes:

Tattoos:

Scars or Marks:

Employment:

Usual Occupation:



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CE 44-3527

K. KU KLUX KLAN, LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews were conducted of suspected members of the Invisible Empire of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan residing in the area of Lincolnton, North Carolina. The interviews include family members of those arrested for murder and interviews to locate the [redacted] [redacted], who was known to have organized and participated in the November 3, 1979, caravan.

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CE 44-3527

GAS:swl

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on November 6, 1979:

AT LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

[redacted] telephone number [redacted], advised he has not been a member of the Ku Klux Klan for 16 or 17 years when he was a part of the Cherryville Chapter. He advised he knew some of the individuals arrested for murder in Greensboro, North Carolina, those being [redacted] and (First Name Unknown) [redacted]

[redacted] advised he did not know who were active Klan members now. He advised [redacted] of the Lincolnton Fair Grounds, [redacted] should be contacted as he provides the Fair Grounds to the Ku Klux Klan for meetings.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted]
[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, furnished the following information after having been advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the inquiry:

[redacted] stated that approximately two weeks ago on a Sunday night she and her husband attended a Ku Klux Klan rally at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds outside of Lincolnton, North Carolina.

She stated that there were several individuals who spoke at this rally but the only one she knew was [redacted] who is the [redacted] of the Ku Klux Klan in the Lincolnton area. She stated that [redacted] and other speakers said that the Klan was going to "fight Communist, dope, and try to stop whites from going with blacks and blacks from going with whites." She stated that no one said anything about the Klan planning to commit any acts of violence.

[redacted] stated that both she and her husband joined the Klan at the rally. She furnished membership cards which she stated belonged to her and her husband. One of these cards was numbered [redacted] and the other, [redacted]. Both stated, "Passport to Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," and were signed with the signature of [redacted] over the words [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that her husband paid \$15.00 and she paid \$5.00 initiation fee to join the Klan.

[redacted] stated that several other people, exact number not recalled to her, joined the Klan at the rally when she and her husband did. However, she did not know any of them, she said.

[redacted] stated that she and her husband then attended another meeting of the Klan one week later.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted], and
SA [redacted] CBW:kme Date dictated 11/7/79

which would have been Sunday, October 28, 1979. She stated that [redacted] spoke at this Klan meeting and talked about going to Greensboro with some other people in order to march at a rally. She said that about twenty-five people were there but she did not know any of them other than [redacted] and [redacted].

She stated that [redacted] said that the "Communist" dared the Klan to come and that the Klan was "going to show them that they weren't cowards." She stated that [redacted] said that there would be no violence and that all they were going to do was march in Greensboro.

She stated that arrangements were made to pick her husband up in Lincolnton at 6:30 on Saturday morning, November 3, 1979. She stated that she was told that she should not come and that other wives of Klansmen were not going to Greensboro.

She stated that she took her husband to South Aspen Street in Lincolnton, North Carolina, early on Saturday morning and that he was to meet someone at a Shell Service Station there. She stated that she and her husband first went to an apartment they had recently moved out of on [redacted] and that her husband left her at the apartment and went to the Shell Station. She stated that when she came out of the apartment, there was no one at the station and she did not know who had come to pick him up. She stated that whoever picked her husband up was going to go to a service station located at the entrance to the fairgrounds at Lincoln County and meet other people who were going to Greensboro. She stated that it was her understanding that a man who owns a yellow van was going to drive the men to Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that her husband took no weapon to Greensboro and does not even own a firearm.

She stated that she expected him back no later than 2 p.m. on Saturday and when she saw the news about the shootings in Greensboro, she became worried.

She stated that she and her mother-in-law traveled to Greensboro on Sunday morning and discovered that her husband had been arrested and charged with murder.

[redacted] also stated that she had seen the television news about the shooting in Greensboro and that she had seen her husband on the film with a stick in his hand. She stated that when the shooting started, he ran behind a car and stayed there. [redacted] stated that she did not know who the individuals were who were doing the shooting on the news film.

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[redacted] did not know whether or not [redacted] went to the rally at Greensboro but stated that she did not believe that he had done so. She was unable to give any reason for this belief, however.

[redacted] stated that she is twenty years of age and is employed at the Crown Converting Company in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

Below are copies of the Klan cards provided by
Karen Clinton on 11/6/79.

N^o

PASSPORT TO INVISIBLE EMPIRE
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

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N^o

PASSPORT TO INVISIBLE EMPIRE
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

1

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, was contacted at her residence. Prior to interview, [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the inquiry. She, thereafter, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is her son. [redacted] resides with his wife in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that her son, [redacted] joined the Ku Klux Klan approximately two weeks ago at a rally the Klan held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds. She stated that she believes that her son went to the fairgrounds in order to attend the fair but found that a Klan rally was taking place instead.

[redacted] stated that her daughter-in-law, [redacted] wife, told her on Saturday, November 3, 1979, that [redacted] had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, with some other Klansmen at approximately 6:30 a.m. on that morning. She stated that [redacted] told her that someone had picked him up in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and that he and some other people, whose identities were unknown to [redacted], had gone to Greensboro.

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[redacted] stated that her daughter-in-law also told her that there was not supposed to be any violence in Greensboro and that [redacted] had not taken any weapon with him.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] does not even own a weapon, to her knowledge.

[redacted] stated that she and [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Sunday, November 4, 1979, and they found at that time that [redacted] was one of the individuals who had been arrested by police at Greensboro on the previous day.

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # GE 44-3527

by SA [redacted], and SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/7/79
CBW:kmc

CE 44-3527

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[redacted] stated that she has no other information about the Klan and has no information as to identities of other Klan members in the area.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription November 8, 1979

[redacted]
Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted]
was interviewed at the residence of her brother-in-law,
[redacted], Boger City (Lincolnton),
North Carolina.

[redacted] stated that she does not know whether
or not her husband, [redacted], is a member of the
Ku Klux Klan.

She stated that her husband is employed by the
[redacted] in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and
has been working 12 hours a day for the past several days
prior to Saturday, November 3, 1979. She stated that on
Saturday, November 3, 1979, her husband left some time
shortly before 7:00 A.M., and told her that he would try
to be back by 11:00 A.M., the same day to go to work. He
told her if he was not back by 11:00 A.M., he would surely
be back by 3:00 P.M., that date in order to go to work.

She thought that he had taken the car until later
that morning when one of her children told her that the
car was still in the yard.

She stated that she does not know how he traveled
to Greensboro or with whom he went.

[redacted] stated that she received a telephone
call from a Greensboro detective, name not recalled, some
time Saturday evening and that is when she found out he
was under arrest in Greensboro.

[redacted] stated that she attended a Ku Klux
Klan rally approximately one week ago on a Sunday night,
date not recalled, with her husband. She stated that this
was at the Lincoln County Fairground and that there was a
small crowd present. She could not estimate the number.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was at the
rally and spoke at the rally. She stated that he said that
he was "against Communism and Racism". He also stated that

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] :GBW/jmw Date dictated 11/8/79

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"something would have to be done if you cared about your kids".

[redacted] stated that [redacted] did not say anything about committing any violence or did not suggest that any violent acts be committed.

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[redacted] stated that she also met a man named [redacted] at the rally and that he was introduced to her by her husband as an old friend.

She stated that she did not want to furnish the names of any other persons present at the rally.

[redacted] stated that her husband has no gun and definitely did not take a weapon with him when he left her residence on Saturday morning.

[redacted] also stated that she has seen the names of the persons arrested in Greensboro and had seen the news on television and did not know any of them other than [redacted].

[redacted] stated that she has not seen any Ku Klux Klan literature and certainly has none in her possession.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

A female person identifying herself as [redacted] [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephonically contacted the Charlotte Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office and advised her husband, [redacted] [redacted] same address, is currently incarcerated in jail in Greensboro, North Carolina, for murder charges.

She advised he is not guilty of murder; he did not even take his gun to Greensboro with him. The gun is with her now at the house. She advised her husband left from a store up near Lincolnton on Saturday morning. She was there and when he left, a big bag of eggs went in the truck with him. The eggs were bought to heckle the other demonstrators in Greensboro.

She advised on Friday night, there were some fellows who left for Greensboro and these individuals carried guns.

She advised she is going to contact an attorney in Shelby, [redacted], to represent her husband.

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Investigation on 11/5/79 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] :swl Date dictated 11/6/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, in which several people were killed, [redacted] was taken into custody by the Greensboro, North Carolina Police Department. On November 6, 1979, [redacted] wife of [redacted] was contacted at her residence, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and was interviewed in the presence of [redacted] of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department at her request. She advised as follows:

Both she and her husband are members of the Ku Klux Klan. The full name of the organization is the Invisible Empire of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. She displayed a white robe bearing the insignia of the Klan.

She and her husband are new members of the Klan. They were members of a CB Radio Club as were friends of theirs named [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] at that time were members of the Klan and she and [redacted] became interested in the Klan through them. The [redacted] later resigned from the Klan. She and [redacted] joined the Klan about July or later.

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They attended Klan rallies and meetings at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds where all local meetings were held. About two weeks or so ago a Klan member named [redacted] came from Greensboro, North Carolina, and he spoke at a Klan rally. He told them a bunch of "Niggers and Communists" were going to have a street march or parade in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. According to [redacted], there might be as many as 700 mixed Blacks and whites marching in the parade and it was felt that something should be done to protest this. This mixed group of Blacks and whites were members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and there was an indication [redacted] had listened in on some of their meetings. The Grand Dragon asked all those who wanted to go to Greensboro November 3, 1979, to protest, to raise their hands. There were about 100 to 150 people at the rally and all raised their hands. [redacted] talked and lots of people asked him questions. Some thought it would

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SA [redacted] and
SA [redacted] :jat

Date dictated 11/8/79

be stupid for 50 or so members to go to Greensboro to face what [redacted] indicated might be as many as 700 members of the WFO. Nothing was said about violence and they were to protest only. The members had heard, however, about the incident in China Grove, North Carolina, during the summer when a mixed group of Black and white members of the WFO broke up a Klan meeting. She believed [redacted] wife of [redacted], was in China Grove at the time and later told her about it. It was her opinion that Klan members from Lincolnton who went to Greensboro knew they would have to fight. He did not mention weapons but said they should be prepared.

[redacted] and [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Thursday or Thursday night. She did not know their reason for going there. They brought back with them a poster they obtained from a telephone pole advertising the parade in Greensboro November 3, 1979. The top of the poster was entitled "Death to the Klan."

On Friday night, November 2, 1979, a meeting was held at the residence of [redacted]. She knows little of who was there or what was discussed. She went because she wanted to see [redacted]. She did know that while she was there [redacted] and [redacted] left for Greensboro. They left in the red pickup truck owned by [redacted]. No mention was made of any killings but [redacted] and others had guns. At this point, her son [redacted], age 12, advised he helped carry guns from [redacted] house and place them in [redacted] truck. He said [redacted] took two .22 rifles, a .45 caliber muzzle-loading hand gun, and a silver colored .32 caliber pistol. [redacted] took a .32 caliber pistol which he reputedly carries at all times.

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[redacted] works for the [redacted]. He had earlier told the group that several Negroes had come to the J.P. Stevens company to kill him. This happened on a Monday night about 9:00 PM and [redacted] had to run for his life. The Negroes came back the next night and [redacted] had to run again.

On Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, a group of Klan members met as previously decided at the Gladden Store and service station near the Lincoln Fairgrounds. She personally went to the store to see the group off for Greensboro. To

her knowledge the group had no weapons. Klan members who left from the grocery included [redacted] a man named [redacted] not otherwise known to her, a man named [redacted] otherwise unknown to her, but who was with [redacted] a very [redacted] man totally unknown to her who was with [redacted] another man unknown to her, and [redacted]. The man named [redacted] the one called [redacted] and the [redacted] man she did not know were together in a blue and white pickup truck. She knows little of [redacted] as he is a new Klan member, reportedly from Gastonia, who has no family. [redacted] took [redacted] into his home about two months ago. He has been living with [redacted] and she believed working for [redacted] father cutting pulpwood. [redacted] and his bodyguard [redacted] had left earlier for Greensboro. [redacted] is a new member of the Klan who joined only two weeks ago. [redacted] is also a new member as is [redacted]. [redacted] must have changed his mind because she called him and he indicated he could not go to Greensboro.

She heard of only one girl who went to Greensboro with the group and she did not know her name. She heard this girl was released and came home.

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She knew nothing of the shootings in Greensboro until she saw the news on TV. She saw her husband on TV and noted that he had no weapon but she saw him pick up a stick. She saw [redacted] shooting on TV and saw one man fall but did not see [redacted] shoot him.

[redacted] went to Greensboro and later returned to [redacted] house. She saw him there and he said [redacted] and the others got away on foot. At the time, [redacted] was with a girl named [redacted] (LNU) from Icard, North Carolina, two other unknown women and his bodyguard [redacted] left with these people and has not been heard from since. Feeling against [redacted] is now rather high and it is felt he is like an officer who deserted his troops. [redacted] said he "had the hell scared out of him" and the last time she saw him he was in his white Buick car.

While watching TV news coverage of the incident she could plainly see and identify the man called [redacted] the unknown big man with him and the man called [redacted]. These three were clearly shown in a pickup truck on TV.

She has been wanting to get out of the Klan and now expects to resign as do others. The group has been torn with discord regarding other matters also. One member [redacted]

has been living openly with another member [redacted] without benefit of wedlock and this is not right since [redacted] is married to another man.

There has been discord also about merging with the Nazi party too. During the summer the Nazi party [redacted] invited the Klan to a Barbeque dinner in Lewisburg, North Carolina. A substantial number of Klan members went and a merger was discussed. The Nazis wanted to join the Klan at that time but some members opposed this. [redacted] favored taking them into the Klan but [redacted] was opposed. [redacted] said if they did join they could not wear a uniform or display a swastika. The Nazi party was invited to attend a Klan rally but did not come. It was even reported in the news that the two groups had merged.

She believes the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) and the news media are partially responsible for the shooting in Greensboro on November 3, 1979. About 10 days previously the Gastonia Gazette had a provoking article in which they quoted some man from New York as saying the cowardly Klan should crawl out from under their rock.

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[redacted] wife of [redacted] knows little of what has happened in the Klan. She is from Gastonia and works there at [redacted]

Ever since the shooting, she has tried to call [redacted]. Her telephone number is [redacted] but no one answers the telephone.

[redacted], likewise, knows little about what goes on in the Klan. He works for a [redacted] company and seldom attends meetings. [redacted] who lives with [redacted] works at [redacted] in Lincolnton.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] was interviewed at Buffalo Service and Tire Station, Route 5, Box 1000-A.

[redacted] advised that approximately six months ago a fellow by the name of [redacted] who is a white male, age [redacted] to [redacted], and [redacted] Exxon Service Station in Stanley, North Carolina, came by and asked him about using the field which is known as the Lincoln County Fairgrounds for Klan meetings. [redacted] advised that he [redacted] the property and told him that it would be all right. He was not [redacted].

They would have big meetings where they would have about sixty to seventy cars and at least that many people if not more. Fifteen to twenty of the individuals would get dressed in Klan robes and they would burn a cross. These meetings would usually start late Saturday afternoon and the cross burning would take place at 9 or 10 p.m. They would also have ordinary meetings from time to time. There would only be about ten to twelve cars at these meetings and about the same amount of people plus maybe a few more. Whenever they had meetings, they would always have a guard at the gate.

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[redacted] viewed photographs of [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he knew [redacted] and [redacted]. He had never known any of these individuals to have been in any trouble of any kind. They were all known by him to be hard working individuals and he would have never expected any of them to have become involved in anything like the situation which occurred in Greensboro this past weekend.

[redacted] advised that these individuals were the only people whom he really knew who were affiliated with the Klan other than [redacted] whom he has seen hanging around at the meetings. He is not sure of [redacted]

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by SA [redacted] and SA JVG:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79

is actually a member or just associates with these individuals. It is possible that [] brother-in-law is a member and [] was just associating with him. He does not recall the brother-in-law's name. The brother-in-law drives a white Ford Pickup Truck and is []-headed.

[] advised that usually the Klan would have some preachers speak at the rallies. These preachers would give real good talks on various points in the Bible and about being good Christians. Then Klan members would get up and talk off about all the problems with the colored people. [] advised that he did not know who any of these people giving these speeches were.

[] advised they had a rally at the fairgrounds approximately two weeks ago on Saturday and Sunday. When it got dark, they had burned crosses. He did not know if anything was said about any group in Greensboro, North Carolina, that was causing any problems with the Klan.

[] advised that at approximately 6:15 a.m. this past Saturday a group of individuals associated with the Klan met on the lot of the Buffalo Service and Tire Station. They were right in front of his house and he could see them out there. There were two or three panel trucks, three or four cars, and a couple of vans. He recalled there was a big fat woman driving one of the vans which was reddish with black trim. He recalled [] had left his Nash Rambler, color white, parked in the lot. [] also has a dark blue van. He did not know what this meeting was about. This group of individuals left the area sometime after that. He is not sure when.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

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[redacted] Buffalo Service and Tire Station, Route 5, Box 1000-A, residence [redacted] advised, to the best of his recollection, in July and August, 1979, the Ku Klux Klan started having rallies at the Lincoln County Fairground which is located on property [redacted] by his brother, [redacted] at Route 5, Coral Park Road. It was his understanding that his brother [redacted] the property to the Klan. He estimated that the Klan would have fifty to seventy-five people at these rallies. There would be men, women, and children there.

A man, name unrecalled, who [redacted] Exxon Service Station in Stanley, North Carolina, began the recruiting for the Klan in the Route 5, Lincolnton, area. He was the one who contacted [redacted] to see about using the fairground for their meetings.

[redacted] advised that the individuals who were attending the Klan meetings came from Stanley, Gastonia, Maiden, and Lincolnton, North Carolina.

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[redacted] was shown photographs of [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the only individuals in this group with whom he was acquainted were [redacted] and [redacted] lives in the Buffalo-Shoal Road area and has a bad reputation in the community. He has been in and out of trouble. He has a reputation for violent activity and has been involved in numerous fights in the area. [redacted] advised that he has never heard of [redacted] or [redacted] [redacted] being in any trouble of any kind. They have always been peaceful individuals and he is quite surprised they would be involved in anything like this situation that occurred in Greensboro during the past weekend.

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by SA [redacted] and SA JVG:kmc Date dictated 11/7/79

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[redacted] noted that both [redacted] and [redacted] wives have attended the Klan meetings and rallies held on the fairgrounds. [redacted] is separated from his wife. She lives in Maiden, North Carolina, and works at [redacted] which now might be called [redacted]

At the rallies the Klan members will have a loud speaker and usually people in the neighborhood can hear what they are saying. They are usually cursing the Negroes.

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[redacted] advised that he did not see any of these individuals gather in the vicinity of his service station this past Saturday morning. He understands that a group of them did and that [redacted] left his white Rambler parked on the grounds. His wife later came over to get the car and had problems getting it started. She was assisted in getting it started so that she could get it home.

[redacted] advised that he is not aware why these individuals went to Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

1

[redacted] telephone [redacted] advised that she is the wife of [redacted] who is the [redacted] of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted] advised that her husband had an advertisement in his possession from a newspaper with pictures of members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization and a message to the effect that this organization dared the Ku Klux Klan to come to their rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. [redacted] does not know what newspaper this advertisement appeared in. She knew that her husband was upset about this advertisement and that he was going to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, with several other men to observe the rally. She did not hear her husband or any other persons discuss any violence in connection with their trip to Greensboro. She was not present at any meetings where this trip to Greensboro was discussed and does not know whether or not there were any meetings about this subject.

[redacted] works on the third shift at the [redacted] at Stanley, North Carolina, and her husband works on the second shift. On Friday evening, November 2, 1979, [redacted] arrived home at approximately 11:40 p.m. He was in the company of [redacted] from Lincolnton, North Carolina; [redacted] from Bessemer City, North Carolina; and [redacted] from Charlotte, North Carolina. [redacted] was with his wife, [redacted] and their little boy.

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[redacted] left for work at 11:55 p.m. and her husband told her that he was going to Greensboro and that he would see her Saturday evening. She has not seen him since that time. She has not heard from him since he left on Friday evening and has not heard from any other Klan member with the exception of [redacted] who came to visit her on Sunday evening. [redacted] was not involved in the trip to Greensboro to [redacted] knowledge.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Alexis, N. C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] BJB:kmc Date dictated 11/6/79

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[redacted] left on Friday evening driving [redacted]
[redacted] white and black 1968 Buick. She does not
know whether the men who were with him on Friday night
were members of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] did not identify
any members of the Klan by name with the exception of her
husband, [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription November 8, 1979

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] advised that she has been a member of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan since approximately 1965. She has attended a lot of streetwalks and rallies with the Klan, but she has not attended meetings. Her husband [redacted] has been a Klan member since he was 21 years of age and he is presently [redacted] years old. He attends meetings at Lincolnton, North Carolina. [redacted] has been the [redacted] for the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina for the past eight or ten years. [redacted] does not know exactly how many Klan members are active locally and she does not know who keeps the records as to present members.

On Friday, November 2, 1979, [redacted] his wife [redacted] and their young son, arrived at the [redacted] trailer at approximately 10:30 P.M. [redacted] was at home at that time with her children and [redacted] was at his place of employment on the second shift at [redacted] in Stanley, North Carolina. [redacted] stated to [redacted] that he planned on going to Greensboro, North Carolina, the following day with [redacted]. He did not discuss any details of this trip to Greensboro with [redacted].

[redacted] arrived home at approximately 10:40 P.M., on Friday night, November 2, 1979. When he arrived, [redacted] and [redacted] arrived with him. [redacted] was in his old red Chevrolet pickup truck. [redacted] left for work at approximately 10:55 P.M., and [redacted] told her that he would be going to Greensboro, North Carolina, and would be home later in the day on Saturday, November 3, 1979. During the 15 minutes that [redacted] was present with [redacted] and the [redacted] no direct statements were made as to what the Klan would be doing at the Greensboro rally the following day. [redacted] did make one comment to the effect that [redacted] should make all the money that she could so that she could get [redacted] out of jail. [redacted] told [redacted] that in the future, she may have to babysit for [redacted] so that [redacted] could go to work. She

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by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]:BJB/jmw Date dictated 11/8/79

assumed that these were jokes concerning the activities which were to take place the following day. She did not actually hear them discuss the possibility of any violence.

[redacted] arrived home from work at 7:15 A.M. on Saturday, November 3, 1979, and their 1968 white and black Buick automobile was gone. [redacted] red Chevrolet pickup truck was in front of the trailer. The pickup truck was still at the trailer at the time of this interview. Her husband has not returned home and she does not know his present location. She feels that [redacted] is probably with her husband at the present time.

[redacted] has been in contact with [redacted] mother, [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Camden, South Carolina, telephone number [redacted]. [redacted] mother stated that she has not heard anything from her son. [redacted] has also been in contact with [redacted] who is the [redacted] of a Klan group in Spartanburg, South Carolina. [redacted] has telephone number [redacted]. He also has stated that he knows nothing concerning [redacted] location.

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[redacted] is described as a white male, [redacted] or [redacted] years of age, [redacted] feet [redacted] to [redacted] feet [redacted] inches tall, [redacted] pounds, with [redacted] hair which is worn in a bushy style. He lives in a trailer somewhere in Charlotte, North Carolina, and is employed at a [redacted] on the Charlotte Highway in Mount Holly, North Carolina.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, in which several people were killed, [redacted] of Lincolnton, North Carolina, was taken into custody by the Greensboro Police Department. On November 5, 1979, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, the closest neighbor of [redacted] was interviewed. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agent, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

She has known [redacted] for years and she formerly stabled her riding horse in his barn. She knows little of his activities, however. She is separated from her husband and has two jobs to support her children.

She is just now in the process of moving into the house trailer directly opposite the house where [redacted] and [redacted] reside. [redacted] and [redacted] lived in the trailer until a week or so ago and they agreed to rent it to her. She has known them for years and went to school with [redacted].

She knows nothing about Klan activity on the part of [redacted] and never knew he was a member of the Klan. She knew nothing about a meeting at the residence of [redacted] [redacted] on Friday, November 2, 1979. She was at the [redacted] residence that night until about 10:00 PM but was not aware of any meeting. She, [redacted] and [redacted] mother were in the kitchen of the residence and she saw no one else there. She has never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan and could furnish no further information.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :jat Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription November 8, 1979

[redacted], also known as [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number [redacted] advised that he is
employed at [redacted] on Highway 27
North, Stanley, North Carolina, and has been employed there
for approximately three months. He is also employed at
[redacted] on the third shift. This company
is located in the Paw Creek section of Charlotte, North
Carolina. He has been with that company for one and a half
months.

[redacted] would not state whether or not he is a member
of the Ku Klux Klan. He has no knowledge of Klan activity
and had never heard of the Workers Viewpoint Organization
or the Communist Workers Party until after the incident
in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He did
not know anything concerning the plans of the Klan to travel
to Greensboro, North Carolina, for confrontation. He does
not know anything concerning the present whereabouts or
activities of [redacted]

[redacted] is a white male, born [redacted]. He is
[redacted] feet [redacted] inches tall, [redacted] pounds, [redacted] hair, [redacted] eyes
and wears [redacted]. He was arrested as a juvenile offender
at the age of 13 or 14 for breaking and entering in
Gastonia, North Carolina. He has no other arrests.

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Investigation on 11/7/79 at Stanley, N. C. File # CE 44-3527
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] #BJB/jmw Date dictated 11/8/79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, resulting in the death of several people, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, was interviewed on November 5, 1979. He was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

He is [redacted] Gladdens Grocery and Service Station located on Route 5, Lincolnton, North Carolina, and he lives in the immediate vicinity of the grocery. He lives [redacted] of the Lincoln County Fairgrounds and everyone in the community knows the Ku Klux Klan has been holding meetings at the fairgrounds. They use a public address system and the whole neighborhood can hear the proceedings and speeches. The speeches he has heard have been very anti-Negro and anti-Communist in nature. These speeches are made at public rallies of the Klan when anyone can attend and these are fairly well attended. The Klan also holds their private meetings for members only there and will usually be 10 to 20 cars only when private meetings are held. There was a large meeting about October 20, 1979, and three crosses were burned. Usually only one cross is burned. The premises where the meetings are held are owned by [redacted]. He personally is not a member of the Klan and does not know the identity of any members.

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b7cInvestigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at her residence regarding [redacted] and advised that she had been separated from [redacted] for approximately two years and recently received a divorce from him. She stated that he does have child custody and that she sees him occasionally when he comes to pick up the children; however, she is not aware of his current activities. She did say that she had heard several weeks ago that [redacted] had joined the Klan; however, she had no further details.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] currently lives with his father, [redacted] who also resides in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

[redacted] had no other information concerning the Ku Klux Klan and did not know the identity of any other individuals who were arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina.

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Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] :WFS/jmw Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/7/79

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the investigation. [redacted] related as follows:

Approximately three weeks previously, his brother, [redacted] attended a Ku Klux Klan (KKK) rally which was held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds, Lincolnton, North Carolina. The following day in conversation, [redacted] told him that he was going to be a Guardsman in the Ku Klux Klan.

[redacted] added that he also attended a rally on a Friday night, date not recalled, at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds attended by approximately 75 people. He speculated that one of the main speakers may have been from Spartanburg, South Carolina, who led the rally with gospel songs in addition to preaching about the blacks. Further, this main speaker stated that it was necessary to burn a cross to burn the sin away. When he observed the burning of the cross, he immediately left the area.

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On the following night, he returned to the Lincoln County Fairgrounds where the KKK was again having a rally at which time he observed [redacted] van. He noted, however, that he did not see [redacted] at that time.

[redacted] denied being a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

On November 3, 1979, he related that his brother, [redacted] received a telephone call early that morning at approximately 6:00 A.M. After receiving the call, [redacted] asked him if he wanted to go to Greensboro, North Carolina, to a rally. [redacted] stated that he told his brother that he could not go as he was going to work that day. According to [redacted] his brother, [redacted] told him that he was going to meet [redacted] and [redacted] prior to going to Greensboro, North Carolina. [redacted] said that his brother left in his 1976 Ford Van at approximately 6:30 A.M. to meet [redacted] and [redacted].

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] &
SA [redacted] /RCN:swl Date dictated 11/7/79

CE 44-3527

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[redacted] stated that his brother did not possess any weapons to the best of his knowledge. He stated that his brother was a member of the Sun Shade Van Club, which periodically has meetings at the parking lot located next to the courthouse in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

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[redacted] said that his brother, [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] Boger City, North Carolina, however, he said that he was not familiar with any of the individuals arrested at Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, with the exception of [redacted] and [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 7, 1979

[redacted] residence [redacted]
 [redacted] home telephone [redacted] advised that he is [redacted]
 [redacted] Morgan's Amoco Service Station,
 located on Highway 27 North, Stanley, North Carolina.
 His telephone number at his place of business is [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Stanley, North Carolina, since 1962. There were approximately six or eight members from 1962 until sometime in the early or middle part of the 1970's. The Stanley Unit was inactive for a period of three or four years and then started to become active again. [redacted] has not been attending meetings on a regular basis and is not certain of the names of all the present members. He also does not know the name of the man presently in charge of the Stanley Unit. [redacted] stated that if he did know the names of the members, he would not be at liberty to divulge these names.

The official name of the Klan in which [redacted] is a member is the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. When the Stanley Unit became active in the latter part of the 1970's, [redacted] served as the [redacted] for a period of approximately four months. He then was elected as a [redacted] of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He served as a [redacted] for approximately three months and resigned this position six weeks ago at a meeting at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds outside of Lincolnton, North Carolina. He presently has no position with the Klan and does not attend meetings.

[redacted] is the [redacted] for the Klan in North Carolina. [redacted] lives in Gaston County, North Carolina, near Stanley. [redacted] last saw [redacted] at approximately 1 p.m. or 1:30 p.m. on Friday, November 2, 1979, when [redacted] came to [redacted] service station to buy \$2 worth of gas. [redacted] believes that [redacted] was going to work at the [redacted] at Stanley where he works on the second shift. [redacted] did not discuss

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Stanley, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and BJB:lmc Date dictated 11/6/79

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any Klan business with [redacted] on Friday afternoon and, in fact, has not discussed Klan business with [redacted] for quite sometime. [redacted] never heard of the Workmen's Viewpoint Organization until he read about the shoot-out in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, in the paper. [redacted] had no advanced information that members of the Klan were going to travel to Greensboro, North Carolina, for any purpose and did not know anything about the rally at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979.

[redacted] has not seen [redacted] since Friday afternoon, November 2, 1979. [redacted] did visit [redacted] wife, [redacted] at the [redacted] trailer near Stanley, North Carolina, at approximately 7 p.m. on Sunday night, November 4, 1979. [redacted] did not appear to know much about the incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. She did mention that one [redacted] had been in Greensboro during the incident and that he was not arrested and had returned to his home. [redacted] did not know where [redacted] lived or what town he was from. [redacted] did not say whether or not her husband, [redacted] had been in Greensboro during the incident.

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CE 44-3527

BJB:jmw

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The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent [redacted]:

On November 5, 1979, Chief of Police [redacted], Stanley Police Department, Stanley, North Carolina, advised that he has known that [redacted] has been active in activities of the Ku Klux Klan for approximately fifteen years. [redacted] is presently the [redacted] for the Klan in North Carolina. [redacted] has not seen [redacted] in the Stanley, North Carolina, area since the shootings in Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979. He has information that [redacted] has not returned to the Stanley, North Carolina, area since that time.

On November 5, 1979, [redacted] of Morgan's Amoco Service Station, Highway 27 North, Stanley, North Carolina, advised that he is a current member of the Stanley Chapter of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He is a personal friend of [redacted] and has known [redacted] for many years. He last saw [redacted] in Stanley, North Carolina, on the afternoon of Friday, November 2, 1979. He has not seen [redacted] in Stanley, North Carolina, area since that time and does not believe that [redacted] has returned to the area.

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On November 5, 1979, [redacted] Alexis, North Carolina, advised that she is the wife of [redacted]. She last saw [redacted] at 10:55 P.M., on Friday, November 2, 1979. [redacted] stated that he was going to Greensboro, North Carolina, and would return the following day. She has not seen her husband since that time and has no idea concerning his present whereabouts. On November 7, 1979, [redacted] was recontacted and she stated that she has no additional information concerning her husband's location. She feels that he is in the company of [redacted] who resides at an unknown location in Charlotte, North Carolina, and works at a [redacted] company on the Charlotte Highway in Mount Holly, North Carolina. [redacted] left the Stanley, North Carolina, area in a 1968 white and black Buick automobile. She has not seen the automobile since [redacted] departure.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/3/79

[redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, advised that she has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) for approximately four months. She joined the Klan at a rally held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds back in the latter part of July or early August. Four to five other individuals joined at the same time. One of these individuals was another woman. She did not wish to name any of these other individuals. She did not wish to name any of the individuals who were members of the Klan group in the Lincolnton area.

[redacted] advised she believes the Communist Party triggered the events which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday. They did this by having an article printed in the Lincolnton or Gastonia newspapers in which they called the Klan cowards and punks and dared the Klan to show their faces at a rally they were holding in Greensboro, North Carolina.

In her opinion all this started when the Communist started by threatening members of the Klan during a meeting the Klan held in China Grove, North Carolina, back in the summer. This occurred before she joined, and she had heard about it from other people involved in the Klan, however, she could not recall who told her about this. Some of the newspaper articles that she mentioned above were also part of starting the differences between the Communist and the Klan.

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A Klan rally was held at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds approximately two weeks ago, and an individual unknown to her talked about the Communist group in Greensboro calling the Klan cowards and threatening death to the Klan. One of the Klansmen from Lincolnton area asked members to go to Greensboro to show support for the Klan. They talked about showing the Communist that the Klan were not cowards and also they wanted to go there to talk to the Communist about their point of view.

The individuals who were talking about this only wanted men to go because the Communist Party people acted like they had a grudge against the Klan and there might be some problems. There was no talk about going there to start a fight with the Communist and particularly there was no talk about

Investigation on 11/6/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527by SA [redacted] /JVC:swl Date dictated 11/7/79

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shooting or killing any of the Communist. The only talk was about what the differences were between the Communist group and the Klan. The Communist believed one thing and the Klan another thing. There was no talk about violence in solving these differences. There was no mention made of trying to hurt anyone. There were no plans made by any of these individuals of which she is aware for any members of the Klan group from Lincolnton to become involved in acts of violence. She advised they just wanted to go to meet the Communist group face to face so they could know that the Klan was not afraid of them and that they were not cowards.

The group from Lincolnton was to meet at the service station near the Lincoln County Fairgrounds at 7:00 Saturday morning. She declined to say who was in charge of the meeting and who actually volunteered to go. They were to meet and go in a motorcade to Greensboro that morning.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident in Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1979, in which several persons were killed, [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, wife of [redacted] was contacted at her residence. She was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

She knows her husband, [redacted], is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. She knows he has friends out to their house who might be members also but she is not a member and does not consider it a woman's place to inquire or be involved in such activities. She never attended any Klan meetings with [redacted] and does not know other members. No visitors of [redacted] ever indicated they were members.

On Friday night, November 2, 1979, [redacted] left their home alone. He kissed her good-by but did not say where he was going. She saw no one else but [redacted] did not take their truck so she assumed he went with someone.

Friday night [redacted] and her children came out to visit her. [redacted] is married to [redacted] but most people call him [redacted]. She does not know where [redacted] lives as she has never been to their house but it is beyond the Asbury School. On second thought, she is not sure what night [redacted] came to visit. It was after dark, however, and [redacted] stayed until 9:30 or 10:00 PM. [redacted] who lives beside her, however, was there at the same time. [redacted] and her husband are separated and she is just moving into the trailer she and [redacted] previously occupied. [redacted] father, [redacted] also was at the house for a short time.

In reality she does not know [redacted] to be a member of the Klan. She never saw a robe or uniform or anything to indicate he was a member.

She had no idea [redacted] had gone to Greensboro until she saw him on television and according to the news he had been arrested. She did not know the other people arrested

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

except [] and []. Because of her husband's arrest she would like to tell the FBI about Klan membership and activity but she knows nothing in this regard.

On second thought, [] did not leave on Friday but it was Saturday instead. He helped her around the house and hauled a load of wood Friday, November 2, 1979.

[] and [] are not very close friends. He did help [] haul some firewood recently. She and [] however, have been friends for years.

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She knows nothing about a group of men meeting at her house on Friday night November 2, 1979. She believes [] was home all evening and that they watched TV together. It is possible a short meeting took place outside the house but if so, she was not aware of it.

When questioned regarding a horse trailer beside the house with the words "Invisible Knights" and "KKK" appearing on the trailer, she advised she did not know who owned the trailer.

She described [] as a cheerful person who harbored no bitterness of any kind. She could not imagine what he was doing in Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and could not comprehend him being charged with murder.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 11/7/79

Following the shooting incident on November 3, 1979, in Greensboro, North Carolina, in which several persons were killed and injured, [redacted] was taken into custody by the Greensboro Police Department. On November 5, 1979, [redacted] father of [redacted] Lincolnton, North Carolina, was contacted. He was advised of the identity of interviewing agents, the nature of the interview and advised as follows:

There is no question in his mind his son, [redacted] is a member of the Ku Klux Klan but he has no way of knowing this positively. There have been numerous Klan rallies in the neighborhood in the recent past and he has attended some of them, even though he is not a Klan member. These rallies have been open to the public and usually attract 75 to 80 people. There are other meetings that are not open to the public but he never heard [redacted] or anyone else discuss Klan activities. He would not expect them to discuss Klan activities in the presence of non-members.

There was a meeting at the residence of [redacted] the night of Friday, November 2, 1979. There were some people at [redacted] house but he did not know who they were, what was discussed, or what time they met. He knows that [redacted] has been to [redacted] house. He also knows [redacted] has been there. [redacted] does not live in the vicinity but lives somewhere in the Gastonia area.

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Regarding the horse trailer beside the home of [redacted] reflecting the words "Invisible Knights, KKK," [redacted] advised he does not know who owns the trailer. His son, [redacted] raises some horses and ponies but someone dropped the trailer off at [redacted] house a month or so ago. The Klan was having a parade in Lincolnton and the trailer was to be pulled in the parade. He personally drove his truck in the parade pulling the horse van behind. The parade was peaceful in every way.

Klan rallies he attended were anti-Negro in nature and opposed to the use of public monies for abortions and he sympathized with their views in this regard.

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] CSF:jat Date dictated 11/7/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/9/79

[redacted] telephone number [redacted], advised that he is employed as a mechanic with [redacted] Mount Holly, North Carolina, and he has been employed with that company for one month.

[redacted] advised that he joined the Stanley Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) approximately one year ago. He was immediately elected to the [redacted] for the KKK as a [redacted]. He decided to quit the Klan approximately one month ago when he resigned as [redacted]. He no longer considers himself a member although he may be considered a member by the Klan.

When [redacted] first joined the Klan, the Stanley Klavern was affiliated with the United Klans of America, but approximately six months ago under the leadership of [redacted] the [redacted] many of the Klaverns changed their allegiance from the United Klans of America to the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. This was due to the encouragement of [redacted], the [redacted] located in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

[redacted] was not in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and did not know anything about the planned demonstration at Greensboro by the Communist Workers Party. He had no information concerning plans by members of the Klan to travel to Greensboro, North Carolina, to observe or become involved with this rally. He has no personal knowledge that [redacted] was in Greensboro, North Carolina, with Klan members on that Saturday and has no knowledge of [redacted] present location. [redacted] does not know any of the people arrested in Greensboro who have been identified as Klan members. These members were mostly from Lincolnton, North Carolina, and the Lincolnton Klavern of the Klan is separate from the Stanley Klavern.

[redacted] is a white male, born [redacted]. He is [redacted] feet [redacted] inches tall, [redacted] pounds and has [redacted] hair and [redacted] eyes.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Stanley, N. C. File # CS 44-2527

by SA [redacted] /ent Date dictated 11/9/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/8/79

[redacted]
[redacted] Maiden, North Carolina, was interviewed at the residence of his brother-in-law, [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he had no idea that his brother-in-law, [redacted] was involved with the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He had no idea who his brother-in-law's friends were nor why a group of people allegedly associated with the Klan and [redacted] [redacted] went to Greensboro, North Carolina, this past Saturday.

[redacted] advised that he does not come to his brother-in-laws too often and that is the reason why he really could not furnish any information concerning any of the above.

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Investigation on 11/5/79 at Lincolnton, N. C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] /JVG:swl Date dictated 11/7/79

Satin-robed, grim-faced

Klansmen not applauded

By JOEL GROVES
Gazette Staff Reporter

LINCOLNTON — Fifty satin-robed Ku Klux Klansmen paraded Saturday afternoon down Main Street of Lincolnton but it wasn't exactly a show of force.

Most spectators were startled Lincolnton shoppers who just happened to be on the street at the same time as the 4 p.m. march. About 150 people showed up later Saturday for a rally and cross burning six miles north of Lincolnton.

There were no strains of "Dixie" as the Klansmen marched grim-faced, two abreast west on Main Street, around the courthouse and back to their starting place in the parking lot of an empty supermarket building.

There were a few hoots and laughter from some blacks standing in groups along the parade route, but otherwise the demonstration was peaceful.

"I don't believe we're going to have as much trouble from the niggers here as we had in Morganton," Klansman Bobby Bradshaw told Lincolnton Police Chief Tom Burgin Jr. before

the demonstration began. "They shouted names at us but we just ignored them. The next day the newspapers said how good the niggers were for not causing any trouble."

"Well, we're here to prevent any trouble from starting," Burgin told Bradshaw.

Burgin said the Klansmen didn't need a permit to march through Lincolnton. The chief provided a car at the front and rear of the marchers as they proceeded slowly through the busy downtown.

Reactions among bystanders were not in support for the Klan.

Jimmy Cobb of Lincolnton, a black Vietnam veteran, was upset by the demonstration.

"Man, I go to Vietnam and fight for this country, get wounded and come back here and what do I find? The same old thing," Cobb said. "They talk about rights and when I see this I think, 'What did I do it for?'"

Mary Gantt of Lincolnton was mildly perturbed by the Klan march.

"God made us all and told us to love one another," she said pointing to some blacks watching the parade. "I love them (blacks)

more than I do those people (Klan)."

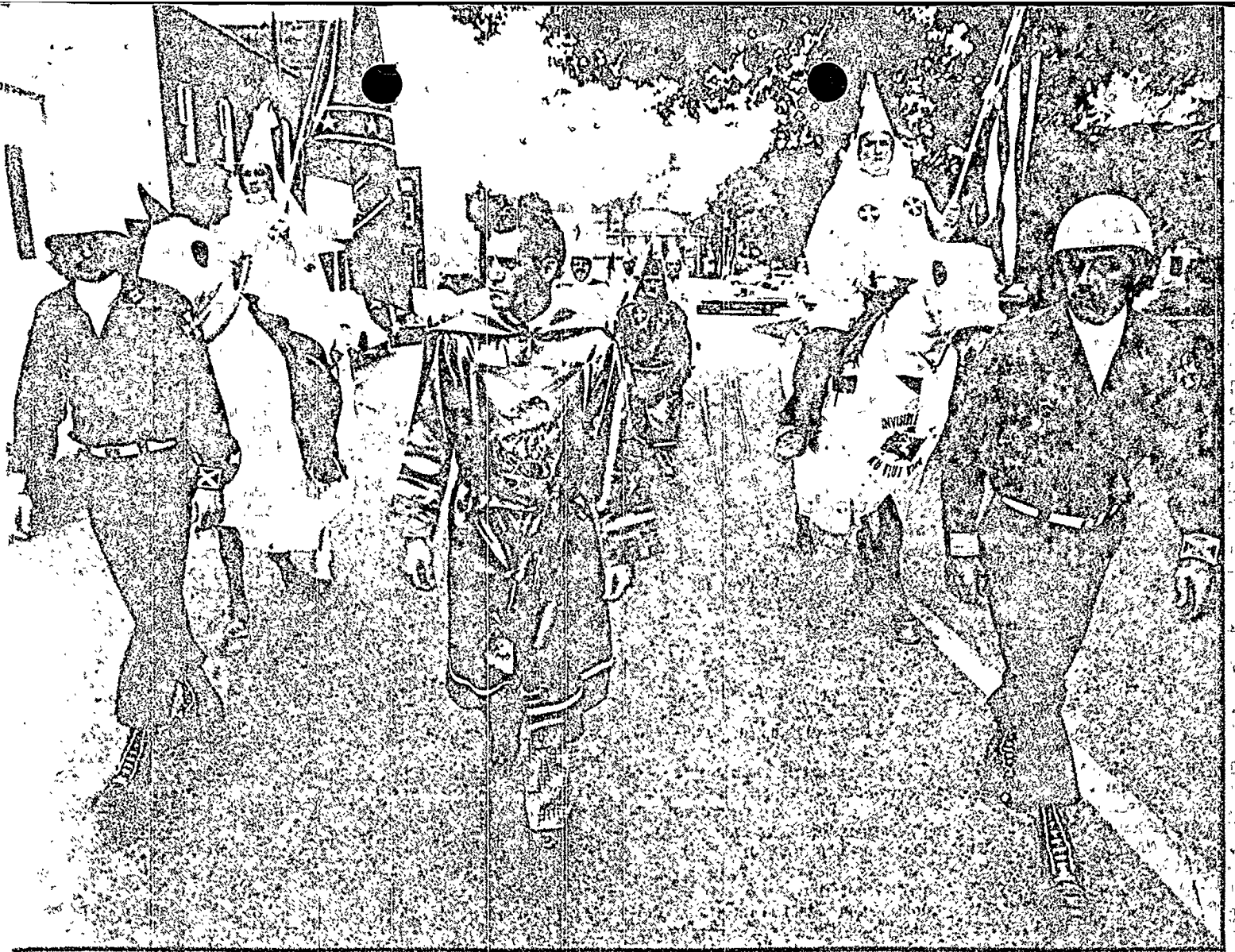
Other spectators asked each other where the Klansmen came from. "Are they from Lincolnton? What are they protesting?" were some of the questions overheard among the bystanders.

Virgil Griffin of Stanley, Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, marched in the parade and appeared at the night rally dressed in a new green and purple robe presented to him Saturday by a Lincoln County chapter of the Klan.

Griffin stirred enthusiasm among the faithful Klan followers when he exhorted them to fight Communism, integration and drug use.

"I'm not fighting for Virgil Griffin. I'm fighting for the children in this country," he screamed into a public address system. "If you cared about your children you'd go out and kill 100 niggers and leave them dead in the streets."

According to Griffin, Klansmen from as far away as South Carolina, Wilmington, Kinston, Rocky Mount and Morganton attended the rally, ended with the traditional cross lighting ceremony.



Gazette photo by Mike Sargent

Knights in white satin

... Virgil Griffin, center, leads Lincolnton march

Facing the photograph, investigation has identified the horse-
rider on the left as [redacted], wife of [redacted]; horserider on
the right is identified as [redacted] neighbor of [redacted] The
individual walking on the left has been tentatively identified as [redacted]
[redacted] and the individual on the right has been tentatively iden-
tified as [redacted]

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CE 44-3527

L. KU KLUX KLAN, HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

The following interviews are of members or suspected members of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in the Hickory, North Carolina, area. This klavern had members in the November 3, 1979, caravan in Greensboro, North Carolina.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 3, 1979
Date of transcription

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[redacted] advised that there had been no meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at her house. She readily admitted that she was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, stating that the Klan was against racial mixing, drugs, and communism. She said that the Klan has a meeting each week, and they have had for some time. These meetings are held at different places which she would not reveal.

[redacted] advised that her group had never met to instigate a riot or feud, and she knows of no such activity having ever even been discussed. She was unable, she stated at this point, to discuss the meeting that she had last been at or where it was held or who attended.

[redacted] stated that she did not know a [redacted]

[redacted] declined to say whether or not she was the head of the klavern in Hickory, North Carolina. She said that there had never been any plans for violence but that they had had a meeting on Sunday a week ago which would have been Sunday, October 28, 1979.

At this point [redacted] advised that she would [redacted] the head of the Hickory, North Carolina, Klavern and [redacted] the Exalted Cyclops of that klavern. She said that the last time that they had had a meeting was a week ago Sunday and that she had not seen anyone outside of her family who was at that meeting with the exception of her son-in-law, [redacted], and that he lived with her and her daughter at her residence. She said that [redacted] is [redacted] and that she is [redacted] daughter. She said that her son, [redacted] age [redacted], also lived with her. She advised that at the meeting on Sunday nothing had been discussed about doing any harm to anyone and at that point said that she could not answer if they had discussed the upcoming communist march in Greensboro, North Carolina. When asked if she knew [redacted] and if he was a member of her klavern, she said yes, that he was a member, and that members of [redacted] klavern including [redacted]

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Investigation on 11/5/79 at Hickory, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527

by SA [redacted] and [redacted]
SA [redacted] KET/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

had planned to go to Greensboro to observe the march of the communists on November 3, 1979, but that the purpose of their going was to observe only. She stated that [redacted] father was known as [redacted] and that he was not a member of the Klan. She advised that she did not go to a meeting of the Klan in China Grove, North Carolina, but that there was a state rally which had been held in Lincolnton, North Carolina, on October 20 and October 21, 1979. She attended on Saturday, October 20, 1979. She recalled no problems there and stated that they had a preacher, some singers, and some speakers.

She stated that she did not know if [redacted] had any guns but that she did know that [redacted] her daughter, had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, November 3, 1979, to a house where a group had met that was going to observe the communist march.

At this point [redacted], who was present during the above interview, stated that she had gone to Greensboro on November 3, 1979, and that later on she had been asked questions in Newton, North Carolina, by members of the Catawba County Sheriff's Department and the State Bureau of Investigation. She stated that she had declined to talk to them but had been in touch with an attorney in Hickory, North Carolina, [redacted] who had told her not to answer any questions until he had talked to her.

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[redacted] stated that the following persons were members of her klavern in Hickory, North Carolina:

- Herself, [redacted]
- Her husband, [redacted]
- Her daughter, [redacted]
- Her son, [redacted] age [redacted]
- [redacted]
- Her son-in-law, [redacted]

CE 44-3527

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She stated that these were the only members of her klavern with the exception of a man in Conover by the first name of [redacted]. She did not know his full name or his address but advised that he lived in a trailer park near Bassett Furniture Company in Conover,

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had a 12-gauge shotgun, single-shot, which used #6 shot, and that he had black case Remington shells. She stated that he had it when he left to go to Greensboro on Saturday, November 3, 1979. She also said that [redacted] went along with the group that went to Greensboro. [redacted] said that she did not make the trip.

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:

[redacted]

Height:
Build:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:

[redacted] feet [redacted] inches
[redacted]
[redacted] pounds
[redacted]

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Employment:

[redacted]
[redacted], Hickory,
North Carolina

The following is a description of [redacted]:

Race:
Sex:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Hair:
Eyes:
Weight:

White
Female

[redacted]
[redacted] pounds

[redacted] The following is a description of [redacted]

Date of Birth: [redacted]
Hair: [redacted]
Height: [redacted]
Weight: [redacted] pounds

Employment: [redacted]

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[redacted] The following is a description of [redacted]

Age: [redacted]
Date of Birth: [redacted]
Place of Birth: [redacted]
Height: [redacted] feet [redacted] inches
Weight: [redacted] pounds
Education: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] Maiden, North Carolina, advised that he was employed as a [redacted] at American Efird in Maiden, and that his home telephone number was [redacted].

[redacted] advised that he was the owner of the [redacted] Bar on Highway [redacted] between Newton and Maiden, North Carolina. He said he was in the process of giving it back or selling it back to the people that he had been buying it from. He said that this individual was [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he had taken over this bar just prior to July 4, 1979, but it is now closed, having been closed for the last two or three weeks. He stated that to his knowledge, there have been no meetings at the bar by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He stated that he was not a member of the Klan and had never been a member of the Klan.

[redacted] said that [redacted] was in the parking lot of the car a couple of months ago and was hollering and drunk and talking about the Klan. He said he had been told about this by his bartender and had not observed it himself. He said that [redacted] was gone when he got there after he heard about the incident. He said, however, that this was not a meeting at all. He said that [redacted] had tried to get him to join the Klan but that he had declined to do so. [redacted] was asked if he knew a [redacted] who was a member of the KKK in the area of either Lincolnton or Maiden and he said he knew a [redacted] who could be a member of the Klan, but he was unable to recall this individual's last name. He stated that [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] [redacted] at one time but that these two had had a falling out over the theft of some chain saws. He said he also knew a [redacted] [redacted] who lives behind [redacted] as you go towards Lincolnton, North Carolina, and he thinks that [redacted] may be a member of the Klan, but that he was not sure. He advised that he was not a member of the Klan and he was not sure of any of the activities of the above and could not positively state what they were or if they were really connected with the Klan other than what he had heard.

b6
b7C

The following is a description of [redacted] [redacted] obtained through observation and questioning:

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Maiden, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs and [redacted] RET:lct Date dictated 11/9/79

CE 44-3527

2

Race:
Sex:
Born:
Place of birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Occupation:

White
Male

at American Efird in
Maiden, North Carolina

b6
b7c

[redacted] advised that he did not go to Greensboro, North Carolina, to the meeting of the Klan and was not present at anyone's home in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979, and had not let anyone use any of his vehicles for such a trip.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] telephone number [redacted], advised that he had three vehicles, a blue and white 1968 Ford Ranger pickup truck, a red Volkswagen Rabbit, and a 1968 Mercury that was light bottom, cream in color, with a dark blue top. He said that the top of this vehicle was rusted badly.

[redacted] stated that he was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and had never been and that he did not go to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. He said that he got back from a run, having been on a trip for his company, [redacted] returning to the area Saturday morning, November 3, 1979, from the trip that he had made to the New England area. He said that the pickup truck was parked at Gaines, where he brought his truck back in inside the fence and that he had taken that truck and driven it home so he knew it had not been used by anyone in Greensboro or anywhere else. He said that his Mercury had been loaned out by him to his wife's sister's husband, [redacted] of Maiden, North Carolina. He said he did not know if [redacted] belonged to the KKK or had gone to Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. However, he said that he did not know that his pickup truck was not there because he had been in possession of it. He advised that he had not seen [redacted] since Saturday, November 3, to ask if he had been in Greensboro, but understands that [redacted] went somewhere to a wrestling match on that Saturday. He described his brother-in-law as a white male, about 37 to 38 years of age, but said that he had no reason to believe that he had gone to Greensboro to participate in any activities there on November 3, 1979, and knew that he did not have his pickup truck there.

[redacted] advised that he was born [redacted] in [redacted] and it was observed that he is a Caucasian male.

Investigation on 11/8/79 at Conover, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SA [redacted] :lct Date dictated 11/9/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 11/11/79

[redacted] who is the owner of property in Burke County, North Carolina, at the above address, advised that from time to time the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) has leased his pasture across from his home and held outdoor rallies there. [redacted] was asked if he were the owner of a house trailer near this pasture, across from his home place, and he advised that he did own the house trailer and that it was formerly used as a cafe. He said that this house trailer was now unoccupied inasmuch as he had not re-opened the cafe that had once been located in it. He said that he did not know if the KKK used this house trailer and that he had not given anyone permission to use the trailer for Klan meetings. He was asked if he knew if a Klavern from the Hickory, North Carolina, area had used the house trailer on Sundays back in October, 1979, to which he answered he did not know if they had used it. He also said that he did not know [redacted] of Hickory, North Carolina.

At this point, [redacted] took SAs [redacted] and [redacted] to the house trailer and invited them inside to observe that it was formerly used as a cafe. He pointed out objects inside the house trailer such as a steam table and chairs and other items which did indicate that it had been used as a cafe at one time. At this point a flag was seen on the counter inside the trailer and it was noted that this flag was white in color with the inscription "Invisible Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" inscribed thereon in black letters with a red cross in the center of the flag. Also a portion of the center of the flag had been charred or burned.

After seeing the above flag, [redacted] stated that he was aware that the cafe trailer had been used as a meeting place of KKK members. [redacted] advised that he was [redacted] years of age, having been born [redacted], and he was observed to be approximately [redacted] feet [redacted] inches tall, [redacted] to [redacted] pounds, having [redacted] cut hair.

[redacted] advised that he had returned to his home about 10 days after having spent several weeks in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was working installing a large tank for the storage of chemicals.

Investigation on 11/7/79 at Connelly Springs, N.C. File # CE 44-3527

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] RET:let Date dictated 11/9/79

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription November 8, 19791

[redacted] advised that she was the mother of [redacted], however, she advised that there had been no meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at her house at any time. She stated that her son, [redacted] had called his mother-in-law, [redacted] who lives on [redacted], and advised that he had been arrested in Greensboro, North Carolina, on November 3, 1979. She does not know how her son got to Greensboro or who went with him. She stated that her son was born [redacted] and that his wife is [redacted]. She understood from talking to [redacted] that she did not go to Greensboro, and she added that [redacted] and his wife have been living at [redacted] house. The first she knew of any arrest of her son at Greensboro, North Carolina, was when [redacted] called her and told her. She said that she went to Greensboro to try to see her son on both Sunday, November 4, 1979, and Monday, November 5, 1979, but had been unable to see him.

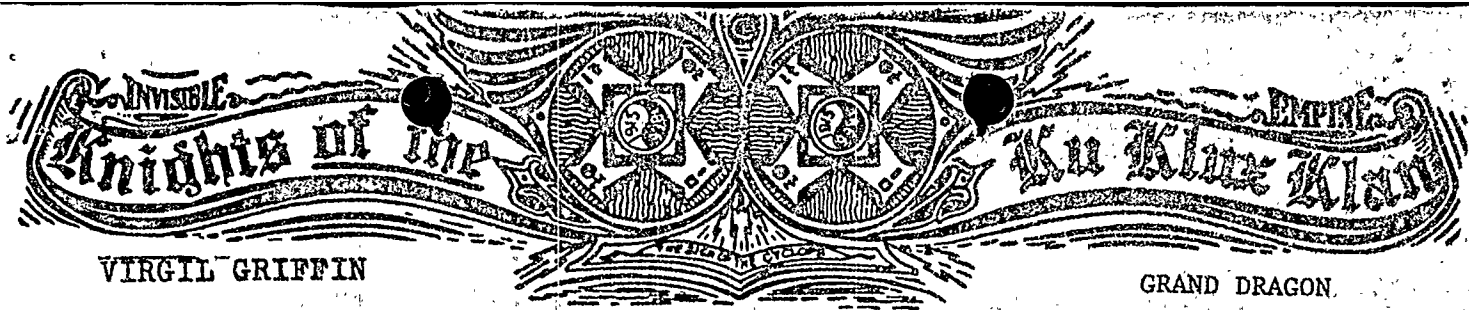
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b7c

Investigation on 11/5/79 at Hickory, North Carolina File # Charlotte 44-3527
 by SA [redacted] and SA RET/rep Date dictated 11/6/79

CE 44-3527

M. PRINTED MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED BY THE
KKK, NSPA, AND WVO

The following printed material was distributed by the KKK, NSPA, and WVO prior to the incident on November 3, 1979. It is included in this report to illustrate the hostility between the groups prior to November 3, 1979.



VIRGIL GRIFFIN

GRAND DRAGON

HAD ENOUGH WHITEY?



Save Our Land
Join The Klan

- Had enough Black Intimidation?
- Had enough Black job quotas?
- Had enough Black crime?
- Had enough integration?
- Had enough race-mixing?
- Had enough busing?
- Had enough Jewish domination?

HAVE YOU REALLY HAD ENOUGH, THEN...

JOIN: THE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

**TAKE ACTION TODAY
BY WRITING TO....**

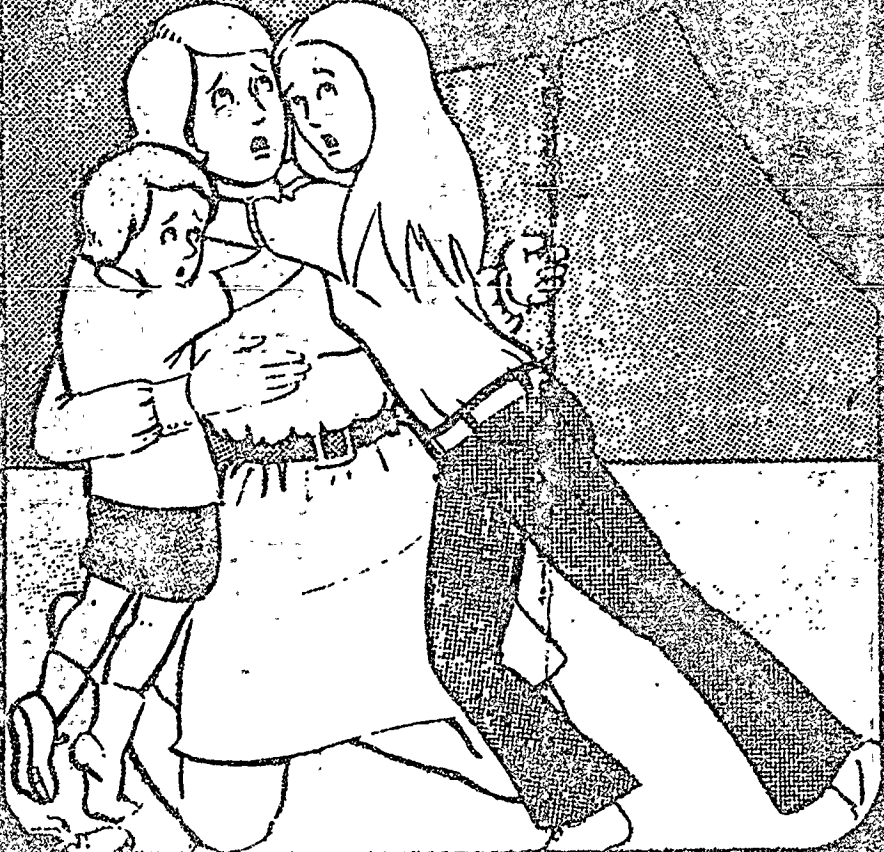
North Carolina
Ku Klux Klan

P.O. BOX 707
MT. HOLLY N. C.

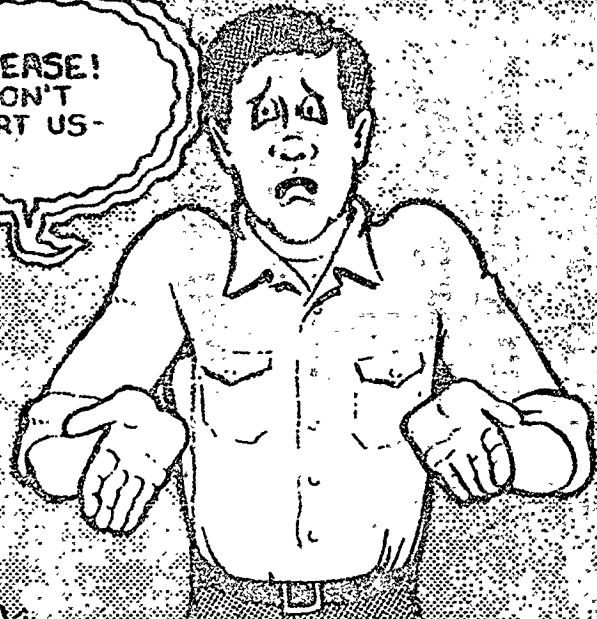


THE TIME IS COMING -

WILL YOU BE READY?



PLEASE!
DON'T
HURT US -



OR

UP AGAINST
THE WALL!





WHITE CAROLINA

"MIGHTIER THAN THE TREAD OF MARCHING ARMIES IS THE POWER
OF AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME." — Victor Hugo

#24

OCTOBER 1979

Third Reich Is Alive in Winston

By Dennis Whittington
Staff Reporter

They say they hate impurities in race and want to lead their fellow whites into a revolution to remove those impurities. They claim to be a political organization with military might.

They wear uniforms and swastikas — the symbol of Adolph Hitler's Third Reich — and meet each weekend in Winston-Salem and several other cities across North Carolina to discuss goals and to sharpen their firearms marksmanship.

They are Nazis.

They say they have five other units in North Carolina — a state headquarters at Raleigh and units at Penland in Mitchell County, Lillington in Harnett County, Hamlet in Richmond County and Reidsville in Rockingham County.

Five of the six units are branches of the National Socialist Party of North Carolina, which is affiliated with the National Socialist Party based in Chicago and headed by Frank Collin.

The Reidsville unit is affiliated with a larger national group known as the National Socialist White People's Party, an outgrowth of the American Nazi Party founded by the late George Lincoln Rockwell. Its goals and purposes don't appear to be significantly different from those of the other groups in the state.

This article comes from the Winston-Salem Journal of Sunday, October 7th. The Forsyth unit also received TV coverage this month.



Staff Photo by Charlie Buchanan

Robert Wayne Wood, Winston-Salem Nazi leader

The Winston-Salem headquarters in a small, nondescript garage in Wood's back yard on Urban Street in an integrated blue-collar neighborhood in the southeastern part of town

Inside the garage, beyond a simple white-picket fence and a large guard dog tied to a tree, are people who talk openly of their prejudices and their plan to use a combination of political and physical force to rid the country of blacks, other non-whites and Jews, and of the influence of these groups.

Wood, who says that "Nazi Germany was the Alamo of the white people," meets with fellow party members each weekend in his garage. On one wall is a bright red flag with a swastika sewn to the center. Beside that is an American flag and nearby are two Confederate flags. There are pro-Nazi newspapers and books, posters and clippings and a mimeograph machine. Scattered around the room are "white power" bumper stickers and hand-drawn swastikas.

On a table across the room are several automatic weapons. Wood said the Nazis believe in the right to bear arms and said that all members are instructed in the proper use of the weapons.

Party members pay \$5 a month in dues. That money goes to the national headquarters in Chicago. In return, the local units receive literature and other materials. Wood says he pays the electricity bill for the garage and charges the party no rent for its use.

The party newspaper, The New Order, published in Lincoln, Neb., defines the party's purpose. "Our present concern is not to talk about how wicked the Jews are, but to discuss ways and means of getting rid of them," the newspaper said in its Aug. 1 edition.

The article continued, "For example, although the nigger problem is the most obvious, dangerous and immediately aggravating of liberal-democratic America's ills, and the problem which gains us the most recruits, the racial crisis is in fact only an incidental result of the basic sickness which grips us — Judaic materialism and spiritual corruption. The niggers aren't the main problem — the entire system which brought them here and which now allows them to run wild is the problem."

Harold A. Covington of Raleigh, head of the National Socialist Party of North Carolina, is listed as the newspaper's assistant editor. Covington, who was once deported from Rhodesia for racist activities, has been campaigning for mayor in this year's city elections in Raleigh. He has run unsuccessfully before for the Raleigh City Council and the State Senate.

Neither Wood nor Covington will discuss the party's membership figures.

Local Nazi Group Meets Each Weekend in Garage

Wood said he grew up in a church-oriented family. His father, who is separated from his mother and lives in Maryland, was a founder of the South Park Baptist Church, he said. Neither of his parents approve of his Nazi activities, he says.

He said he was asked to leave the Baptist church and is now a member of a non-denominational church which he will not identify.

He and three brothers were raised by his mother in Winston-Salem, he said. One of his brothers is dead. The others, he said, are not involved in the Nazi movement. Wood said he does not have a close relationship with his brothers.

His wife does not take an active role in the party, he said. He has one young son. "I teach him his white heritage and white pride. I teach him that there is someone who loves him more than his mother and father, and that is God. I teach him that Jesus Christ died for his sins," Wood said.

He said a person's religion, or lack of it, is not a factor when that person wants to join the Nazis. "I believe in salvation rather than religion," he said.

Haywood Starling, director of the State Bureau of Investigation, says his agents do not monitor Nazi activities in the state. "The only time we would monitor members would be in case of a criminal investigation," Starling said.

Two weeks ago, about 100 members of a new right-wing alliance called the United Racist Front met in Louisburg. Covington said there that the Nazi party operates paramilitary training camps in Davie and Johnston counties.

Covington later told the Journal that the Davie camp serves as a place for weekend retreats by party members. "We might go up there on weekends and plink away at beer cans with our rifles," he said.

Wood would not disclose the camp's location, except to say it is in eastern Davie County, just across the Forsyth County line. He declined to let a reporter visit the camp now, but said he could when a building program is finished next summer.

A rifle range is there now, Wood said, and plans call for the construction of a full military-type training ground. The land is owned by a party member, he said.

Sheriff George Smith of Davie County said he knows nothing of the camp.

Gorrell Pierce of Winston-Salem, grand dragon of the state klan group, says he is willing to work with the Nazis. Wood was once a member of the klan, and Pierce said he and Wood are friends.

Pierce says it is hard for some klansmen, especially those who fought in World War II, to socialize with people who wear swastika armbands.

On the subject of the klan, Wood says, "We love them, they're our white brothers."



On October 5th, WPMY-TV in Greensboro ran lengthy features on the Forsyth County Party unit on their six o'clock and eleven o'clock news broadcasts. Interviews with Comrades Wood, Raeford Caudle, and Roger Shannon were featured.

The Forsyth unit is quite probably the most active in the state at this time, and publishes its own unit bulletin. Anyone interested in receiving a copy should contact the unit at Box 12546, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27107. Please don't forget to enclose a donation to help cover printing and postage expenses.

FRAUD SUSPECTED IN RALEIGH VOTE

The October 9th election in Raleigh was almost certainly rigged, according to numerous complaints filed with the Wake County Elections board. Most of the alleged vote fraud centers around the District C and District A City Council races, but the Party has received strong indications that the mayoral race was stacked as well. NSPA candidate Harold A. Covington was alleged to have received only 172 votes or less than 1% of the total, a figure which is blatantly inconsistent with all his previous election performances and which even Raleigh liberals admit to be "damned odd considering the known racist vote here", according to one State University political science professor.

"This is a stiff reminder of something we keep repeating but which our supporters sometimes forget in the enthusiasm of an election campaign," said Covington, "and that is that we will never win an election while the enemy counts the votes. People who wonder why we

have the Stormtroops and why we have paramilitary training with guns have their answer in these election results. The only way these hacks and petty criminals in the electoral system are going to keep their sticky fingers out of our ballot boxes is when the time comes when all the vote counters perform their duties looking down a Stormtrooper's pistol barrel. One day we're going to have the manpower to cover all the polling stations and supervise this procedure in the manner in which it should be supervised, and then people will be amazed at the sudden leap in election officials' integrity."

NEW UNIT IN JOHNSTON COUNTY

A new Party unit has opened in Johnston County, led by long-time National Socialist activist Glenn Miller. Miller is a retired Master Sergeant in the Green Berets who served two tours in Vietnam, and in addition to his local unit duties will be assisting the Stormtroops in paramilitary training. The new unit address is:

NSPA Johnston County
P.O. Box 931
Angier, N.C. 27501

VOTER REGISTRATION

Candidates wishing to run for office in the spring primaries must make sure they are registered in the System party of their choice before the 5th of November. Prospective candidates should register Republican except in the mountain counties, where Democratic affiliation is best.

Opinion of our readers

Nazi candidate comments on vote

Editor, The Times:

It seems as if investigations into election fraud (or "irregularities", to use the polite term) are becoming a Wake County tradition after every election. These inquiries, of course, are purely ritualistic, as nothing is ever done about the violations of election law, proven or alleged.

As far as my own mayoral results, all I can say is that the boys in Wake County's back rooms would do well to recall the words of Abraham Lincoln; "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

I am no fool, and neither are the people in this community who supported me and then read those returns on the morning of October 10. We know what happened. And it will not be forgotten.

Harold A. Covington
Raleigh

DRIVING ON
by Harold A. Covington

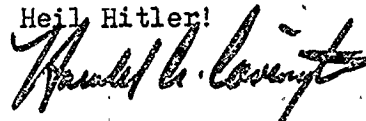
I would be less than honest with you were I to deny that I found the Raleigh mayor's race a disappointment. However, I do want to clarify a few things. First off, my commentary on the strong indications of fraud was genuine, not just the sour grapes reaction of a defeated candidate seeking to assuage defeat by yelling, "We wuz robbed!" If I genuinely believed that we had fallen flat on our faces by polling only 172 I would admit it and initiate a search for the reason. I don't believe in lying, either to others or to myself.

But I really do have very strong reason to believe that the butcher's thumb was on the scale in this case. It's the usual thing---people tell me things they would never dare tell anyone else, especially in a public courtroom which would mean retaliation by the System. The disappointment lies in the very fact that we forced the enemy to resort to dirty tricks at all, because this indicates that my actual vote must have been pretty substantial, and I'd give anything to know what it really was.

But the campaign was by no means a total waste. I emphasize this because often we lose track of the main reasons we utilize these farcical system jamborees called elections---to spread the message of National Socialism through the publicity we gain and to give our people experience and insight into our political system. In this case I received newspaper and television coverage which would have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars had I been forced to pay for it, and I was invited to address groups like the Raleigh Jaycees and the West Raleigh Civic Association and the League of Women Voters, groups who never would have let me or any other White racialist get a foot in the door under any other circumstances. They came and they saw that Nazis are not all Eric von Stroheims or Colonel Klinks, that an intelligent case can be made for National Socialism, and that to their surprise they actually agreed with many of the things I was saying. Win or lose, such exposure can only be a plus for the Party.

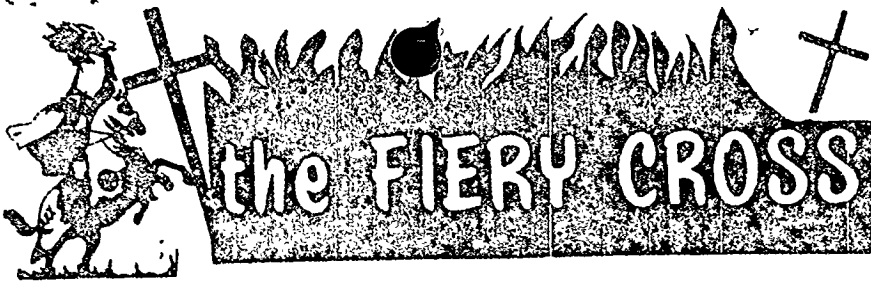
As you can see from the clippings on the first two pages on this bulletin, the NSPA in North Carolina is no longer a one-man show or a purely Raleigh phenomenon. Our organization is expanding and will continue to expand, and in that perspective the disappointing aspects of this campaign fall into place. The enemy has stolen an election from us, but they have not slowed the progress of National Socialism in North Carolina by a fraction of a second.

Heil, Hitler!



NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA

NORTH CAROLINA UNIT • P.O. BOX 27406 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27611
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 2519 WEST 71st STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60629



VIRGIL GRIFFIN

GRAND DRAGON

An Introduction To The
North Carolina Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan

WE, THE KLAN, BELIEVE.....

"WE BELIEVE in God and the tenets of the Christian religion, and that a God-less nation cannot long prosper."

"WE BELIEVE that a church that is not grounded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and to man."

"WE BELIEVE in the eternal separation of Church and State."

"WE HOLD no allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, king, pope, or any other foreign political or religious power."

"WE BELIEVE in just laws and liberty."

"WE BELIEVE in the upholding of the Constitution of these United States."

"WE BELIEVE in freedom of speech."

"WE BELIEVE in a free press, uncontrolled by political parties or religious sects."

"WE BELIEVE in law and order."

"WE BELIEVE in white supremacy."

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE in mob violence, but we do believe that laws should be enacted to prevent the cause of mob violence."

FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE:



North Carolina
Ku Klux Klan



P.O. BOX 707
MT. HOLLY N. C.

WHAT THE KLAN STANDS FOR

A. AMERICA FIRST: First in thought. First in affections, and first in the galaxy of Nations.

B. BENEVOLENCE: In thought, word and deed based upon Justice and practically applied to all. To right the wrong, to succor the weak and unfortunate, to help the worth, and to relieve the distressed.

C. KLANISHNESS: Real fraternity practically applied - Standing by and sticking to each other in all things honorable, encouraging, protecting, cultivating, and exemplifying the real "fraternal human relationship," to shield and enhance each others' happiness and welfare. A devoted unflinching loyalty to the principles, mission and purposes of the Order in promoting the highest and best interest of the community, state and nation.

WHAT THE KLAN IS

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a fraternal order promulgating fraternal conduct, and not merely a "social association." It is a duly incorporated, legally recognized institution, honest in purpose, noble in sentiment, and practical in results that should command the hearty respect of all real Americans throughout the nation. It is an association of Real Men who believe in being something, in doing something worthwhile, and who are in all things 100% pure American. Yet, it is vastly more than merely a social fraternal order.

WHY WE BURN THE CROSS

Out of the wonderful story of the sacred pages of this old BOOK DIVINE comes the sad, sweet story of CALVARYS rugged but HOLY CROSS. This old cross is a SYMBOL of SACRIFICE and SERVICE, and a sign of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Sanctified and made holy nearly nineteen centuries ago by the suffering and blood of fifty million martyrs who died in the most holy faith, it stands in every Klavern of the **North Carolina** Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as a constant reminder that CHRIST is our criterion of character, and His teachings our rule of life-blood-bought, holy, sanctified and sublime.

It was once a sign of ignominy, disgrace and shame, but being bathed in the blood of the lowly Nazarene, it has been transformed into a symbol of FAITH, HOPE and LOVE. It inspired the Crusaders of the Middle Ages in their perilous efforts to rescue the Holy Land from the heathen Turks; and is today being used to rally the forces of Christianity against the ever increasing hoards of anti-Christ and the enemies of the principles of pure Americanism.

We have added the fire to signify that 'CHRIST IS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.' As light drives away the darkness and gloom, so a knowledge of the truth dispels ignorance and superstition. As fire purifies gold, silver and precious stones, but destroys the dross, wood, hay and stubble; so by the fire of Calvarys

cross we mean to purify and cleanse our virtues by burning out our vices with the fire of HIS SWORD. Who can look upon this sublime symbol, or sit in its sacred, holy light without being inspired with a holy desire and determination to be a better man? 'BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER.'



WHY WE WEAR THE HOOD

That hated hood, the terror of every evil force in the land, how they cry, 'take off the hood.' But they don't know what they say. They do not understand why we wear it or what it means. 'If they only knew.'

In the first place, it helps to conceal our membership. The secret of our power lies in the secrecy of our membership. We are a great secret organization to aid the officers of the law and we can do our best work when we are not known to the public. By this means we see and hear everything. We know the evil forces but they do not know us. By our secret membership we gather a world of evidence and help to gather

thousands into the meshes of the law that would otherwise escape.

It is also a symbol of UNSELFISHNESS. With the hood we hide our individuality and sink ourselves into the sea of Klankraft. Not as individuals, but as Klansmen, 'WE SACRIFICE TO SERVE.' Our motto is, 'NON SILBA SED ANTHAR -- not for self but for others.' Therefore, we hide self behind the hood that we may be unselfish in our service.

Who can look upon a multitude of white robed Klansmen without thinking of the equality and unselfishness of that throng of white robed saints in the GLORY LAND? May the God of Heaven, who looks not upon the outward appearance, but upon the heart, find every Klansman worthy of the robe and hood he wears. Then when we 'DO THE THINGS WE TEACH' and 'LIVE THE LIVES WE PREACH,' the title of the Klansman will be the most honorable title among men.

Thus with our symbols we seek to emphasize and impress the sacred, sublime and holy principles of Klankraft. WITH GOD AS OUR FATHER, CHRIST AS OUR CRITERION, THE BIBLE AS OUR GUIDE, THE CROSS AS OUR INSPIRATION, AND THE FLAG AS OUR PROTECTION, WE MEAN TO MARCH ON TO A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT IN THE NORTH CAROLINA KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

IF YOU ARE FOR A PURELY WHITE AMERICA - IF YOU
ARE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED RACE MIXING

IF You Are A True Patriot -

JOIN TODAY!
USE APPLICATION BELOW

--FIGHT COMMUNISM--

Knights of the ku klux klan

If you are a native-born loyal United States citizen. 18
years old a white Gentile Person of Temperate Habits, of
Protestant Faith, and believe in white superancy and
Americanism. Please fill in below.

Place an X in the following

_____ I would like to join

_____ I am a former member and would like to
be reinstated

My name is _____ Age _____ Sex _____

My address is _____ City _____

I am employed by _____ State _____

_____ a.m. Regilous Faith _____

Call by at _____ p.m. Phone _____ Reg. Voter _____

Establish or a join a local Unit Now in our efforts to
manitain segregation of the races and fight communism
that exist in America Today.

North Carolina Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan

P.O. Box 707

P.O. Box 707

Mount Holly N.C. 28102

Mount Holly N.C. 28102

If you can not join Please help us in our fight against
Communism and race mixing send your donation to above Address
HELP US GET THE MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

BOATING

- Or should we do some KILLING? Should we cut off, root and branch, the satanic Jews and all their lackies who are stirring up the niggers against us?
- After all, they're trying to kill us. The Jews have secretly wanted to exterminate the White man for centuries. What's "integration" but the slow mass murder of our race? Whatever it is, the Jews and Washington bureaucrats want no part of it for their own offspring. They keep their darling children in fancy private schools.
- Come to think of it, the genocide isn't so slow anymore. Now they want to offer up our precious sons and daughters — our FUTURE! — to the slobbering baboons waiting for them in what these rotten federal creeps call schools nowadays.
- In order to satisfy the secret Jews whipping them up behind the scenes, the pus-filled cruds of Washington now decree that White kids have to be hauled all over creation just for the "cultural experience" of going to school with Negroes, who consistently score much much lower on IQ tests than Whites. These monkeys can't and don't want to learn anything, and they bring only crime and grief to anyone forced into contact with them.
- Well, what are you going to do about it, Whitey? Are you just going to sit there and let your kids go down the drain, your boys ganged up on, knifed and forced to be servile to a bunch of moronic jungle bunnies, your girls tormented by hate-filled she-niggers and felt up, seduced or even raped by gibbering he-niggers? Of course you're not.
- There might be school buses going up in smoke all over the country. There might be shotgun blasts into the guts of "mixmaster" principals and superintendents. There might even be hand grenades lobbed into the smelly chambers of the Supreme Court as the nine old swine go through their obscene legal hocus-pocus.
- There could be all these things as Whites are pushed past the breaking point.
- But these things need not be. They needn't if Whites would just ONCE get away from the old two-party swindle and get behind a REAL political party that represents THEIR interests!
- And the first order of business will be to send the Negro back to his home in the jungles of Africa. It won't cost any more than it did to send millions of our boys all over the world to fight the Jews' last four or five meaningless wars. It will cost just a fraction of what it's now costing us for welfare, drugs, crime and all the other benefits of Blacks and integration.
- So — what are we waiting for? Let's get Blackie back to Africa!

NOT BUSING!

N.S.P.A.
P. O. BOX 12546
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. 27107

DEATH TO THE KLAN



ANTI-KLAN MARCH AND CONFERENCE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1979 GREENSBORO, N.C.



HATED SYMBOL OF THE KLAN
GOES UP IN SMOKE IN CHINA
GROVE. N.C.

MARCH

ASSEMBLE

11:00 A.M.

PARKING LOT OF
WINDSOR COMMUNI-
TY CENTER

1601 East Lee St.

CONFERENCE

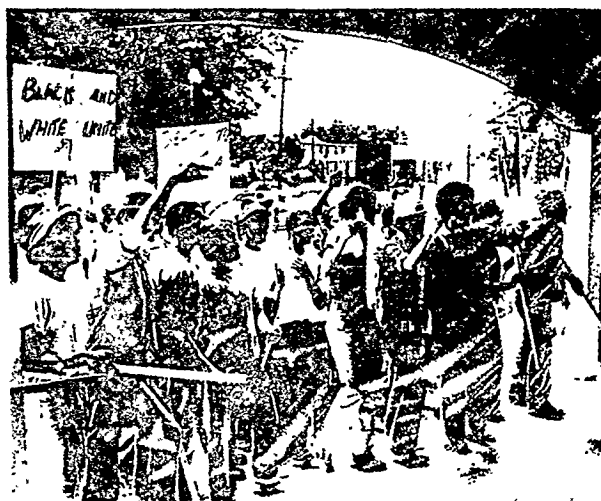
2:00 P.M.

ALL NATION PENTA -
COSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH
1800 Freeman Mill Rd.

SPONSORED BY THE WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION - FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (919) 682-1014 or (919) 272-1692

16.23
215

What made a difference in China Grove was the mighty force of the militant, armed and organized fighters, fighting in the people's interest. The combination of armed self-defense with the clear understanding that the Klan is secretly supported by the bourgeoisie is what put the Klan on the run and made the bourgeoisie tremble. WE AFFIRM THE CORRECTNESS OF HOW TO FIGHT THE KLAN AS SHOWN BY CHINA GROVE!!!



Take a Stand! Smash the Klan! Expose the Misleaders!

For a hundred years the Klan has beaten, murdered and raped. They have shot and lynched thousands of Black people, tarred and feathered Black and White union organizers, ridden in the night shooting into people's homes. How do we fight these dogs?

Do we stay home behind closed doors and tremble? Do we say ridiculous things like, "This is a quarrel between two hate groups?" Do we make public statements to the press saying we deplore violence and then do nothing? This is the way the Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton in fact covered for the bloody history of the Klan and misled people after China Grove.

Let's be clear -- what Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton did was to take the heat off the Klan and pave the way for the Klan to grow unchecked, allowing the Klan to put out their vicious hate teachings among brothers and sisters of the working class in Landis. This is what they objectively did, whether or not they intended it. These misleaders attacked the fighters of the Klan, including the Workers Viewpoint Organization, the Communist organization. The issue is whether you support the Klan or whether you fight against the Klan and what they represent. Reverends Quick, Washington and Hamilton are the most successful defenders of the Klan. They were able to do what the cops, press and local politicians couldn't do -- confuse, demoralize and disarm the community with their non-violent teaching.

The Klan Must Not be Allowed to Grow!

The Klan must not be allowed to grow! They have to be exposed for what they are -- servants of the ruling bourgeoisie. They should be physically beaten and chased out of town. This is the only language they understand. Armed self-defense is the only defense. We uphold this stand in Tupelo, Decatur and all the places where the masses have beat back the Klan. We call on the people in China Grove and Landis to join with us to SMASH THE KLAN!

JOIN US NOV. 3rd IN GREENSBORO!
COME TO THE W.V.O. ANTI-KLAN CONFERENCE!

DEATH TO THE KLAN: PROMOTE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNITY!!

CRITICIZE THE ROLE OF THE MISLEADERS!!

BUILD THE MULTINATIONAL UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS!!

This leaflet by Workers Viewpoint Organization: For more info. call (919) 682-1014

CE 44-3527

The following flyer was made available by [redacted] on November 5, 1979, with the explanation that it was disseminated widely prior to November 3, 1979. [redacted] advised that he is the [redacted] of the White Knights of Liberty, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that his group was not involved in the November 3, 1979, incident. Investigation has verified that [redacted] Klan group was not involved in the November 3, 1979, incident.

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Landis - The Klan Tries to Rebuild its Shattered Image

August 25, 1979- Some Ku Klux Klansmen huddle nervously in a field at Bostian and Old Beatty Ford Rd. in Landis. They shout at each other for two hours to build up their image, which was shattered in China Grove. After seeing the coast is clear, they flash their rifles and beat their chests. The most vicious poison drips from their lips. They slander Jews as dirty and slimy. They say Black people "smell like billy goats." One Klansman points to the darkness and says, "If there are any niggers down there that comes up here, I'll put a bullet between their eyes."

* * *

Just at a time when things are bad for all of us, when Black and White have more reason than ever to unite, the Klan is trying to confuse us by telling us our problem is each other. They are intensifying the conflict between different peoples in the working class, who are oppressed by the brutal system of capitalism.

SMASH THE KLAN WITH THE CORRECT UNDERSTANDING AND ARMED SELF-DEFENSE:

Historic Stand in China Grove Shows How to Fight the Klan



Hated symbol of the Klan goes up
in smoke in China Grove

Just a month and a half earlier, the people of China Grove, along with the Workers Viewpoint Organization, chased these same scum Klansmen off the lawn of the China Grove Community Center. Armed with pipes, bottles, sticks and rifles, the people defended the China Grove Community. They burned the hated symbol of the Klansmen -- their confederate flags. After deserting their flags, these "brave Klansmen" defended them by peeping out of the window as the flags went up in smoke.

For weeks, the media and newspapers had built up the Klan's showing of a racist film, while afterward, in one edition, they distorted the facts and meaning of the people's heroic stand against the Klan. Kicking the press out of our ranks at the rally after the demonstration was correct. The bourgeoisie (rich capitalist class which includes the Cannon, Cones, Dukes etc.) uses many forms to disguise and maintain their rule. They use the newspapers and media to make the Klan look strong and the workers look weak.

CE 44-3527

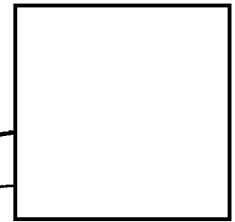
N. PROSECUTIVE OPINION

On November 13, 1979, United States Attorney HENRY M. MICHAUX, JR., Middle District of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, advised that he would withhold any prosecutive opinion on this matter pending a review of this and subsequent reports.

RECORDED
11/26/79
bam*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet



To:

Chief of Police
Greensboro, North Carolina 1808

Attention: Captain
Staff Services Division

Re:

And others - SUSPECTS;
JAMES WALLER, WILLIAM SAMPSON,
VINCENT CAUCE, And others - VICTIMS;
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE/MURDER

FBI FILE NO. 44-81521-111X
LAB. NO. 91119065 S QY UF
YOUR NO. MC UQ
RF FU

G.P.D. #79-0145368

Examination by:

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____~~

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b7c

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter dated November 14, 1979

Examination requested: Firearms - Microscopic Analyses - Chemical Analyses -
Instrumental Analyses - Metallurgy

Specimens received:

Specimens personally delivered by on November 19, 1979:

- Q3 Shirt from suspect (1)
- Q4 Bluejeans from suspect (1)
- Q5 Hat from suspect (1)
- Q6-Q7 Pair of boots from suspect (1)
- Q8 Shirt from suspect (2)
- Q9 Pants with belt and key fob from suspect (2)

REC'D K30, K34, K35 & K37 12/4/79

Page 1

(over)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP2 JAP/ev~~

- Q10-Q11 Pair of socks from suspect [] (2)
- Q12 Undershirt from suspect [] (2)
- Q13 Hat from suspect [] (2)
- Q14-Q15 Pair of boots from suspect [] (2)
- Q16 Shirt from suspect [] (3)
- Q17 Undershirt from suspect [] (3)
- Q18 Pair of pants from suspect [] (3)
- Q19 Cap from suspect [] (3)
- Q20-Q21 Pair of boots from suspect [] (3)
- Q22 Shirt from suspect [] (4)
- Q23 Bluejeans from suspect [] (4)
- Q24-Q25 Pair of boots from suspect [] (4)
- Q26 Shirt from suspect [] (5)
- Q27 Bluejeans from suspect [] (5)
- Q28 Handkerchief from suspect [] (5)
- Q29 Belth from suspect [] (5)
- Q30 T-shirt from suspect [] (5)
- Q31-Q32 Pair of socks from suspect [] (5)
- Q33 Demin jacket from suspect [] (5)
- Q34-Q35 Pair of boots from suspect [] (5)
- Q36-Q37 Two necklaces from suspect [] (5)
- Q38 Shirt from suspect [] (6)
- Q39 Pair of pants from suspect [] (6)
- Q40 Undershorts from suspect [] (6)

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Q41-Q42 Pair of socks from suspect [] (6)
Q43-Q44 Pair of shoes from suspect [] (6)
Q45 Button from suspect [] (6)
Q46 Shirt from suspect [] (7)
Q47 Bluejeans from suspect [] (7)
Q48-Q49 Pair of socks from suspect [] (7)
Q50 Jacket from suspect [] (7)
Q51-Q52 Pair of boots from suspect [] (7)
Q53 Shirt from suspect [] (8)
Q54 Pants from suspect [] (8)
Q55 Belt from suspect [] (8)
Q56 Jacket from suspect [] (8)
Q57-Q58 Pair of shoes from suspect [] (8)
Q59 Shirt from suspect [] (9)
Q60 Sweater from suspect [] (9)
Q61 Pants from suspect [] (9)
Q62 Undershorts from suspect [] (9)
Q63 Belt from suspect [] (9)
Q64-Q65 Pair of boots from suspect [] (9)
Q66 Shirt from suspect [] (10)
Q67 Bluejeans from suspect [] (10)
Q68 Undershorts from suspect [] (10)
Q69 Jacket from suspect [] (10)
Q70 Belt from suspect [] (10)

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b7c

Q71-Q72 Pair of boots from suspect [redacted] (10)
Q73-Q74 Pair of socks from suspect [redacted] (10)
Q75 Shirt from suspect [redacted] (11)
Q76 Bluejeans from suspect [redacted] (11)
Q77-Q78 Pair of boots from suspect [redacted] (11)
Q79 Shirt from suspect [redacted] (12)
Q80 Bluejeans from suspect [redacted] (12)
Q81-Q82 Pair of socks from suspect [redacted] (12)
Q83 Belt from suspect [redacted] (12)
Q84-Q85 Pair of shoes from suspect [redacted] (12)
Q86 Shirt from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q87 Bluejeans from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q88 Undershorts from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q89 Belt from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q90-Q91 Pair of socks from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q92-Q93 Pair of boots from suspect [redacted] (13)
Q94 Shirt from suspect [redacted] (14)
Q95 -Bluejeans from suspect [redacted] (14)
Q96 .Belt from suspect [redacted] (14)
Q97-Q98 Pair of shoes from suspect [redacted] (14)
Q99 Blue jacket from yellow Ford van (15)
Q100 Denim jacket from yellow Ford van (15)
Q101 Blue jacket from yellow Ford van (15)

Q102 Leather jacket from yellow Ford van (15)
Q103 Green coat from yellow Ford van (15)
Q104-Q109 Six pieces of lumber with accompanying signs (16)
Q110 Blood from barrel of K7 shotgun (17)
Q111 Sabre Monarch knife (18)
Q112 Buck knife (19)
Q113 Wheel cover (20)
Q114 Shirt from victim Waller (26)
Q115 Pants with belt from victim Waller (26)
Q116 Undershorts from victim Waller (26)
Q117 Flannel shirt from victim Waller (26)
Q118 Flannel shirt from victim Waller (26)
Q119-Q120 Pair of socks from victim Waller (26)
Q121-Q122 Pair of boots from victim Waller (26)
Q123 Shirt with handkerchief from victim Nathan (27)
Q124 Pants from victim Nathan (27)
Q125 T-shirt from victim Nathan (27)
Q126 Undershorts from victim Nathan (27)
Q127-Q130 Two pairs of socks from victim Nathan (27)
Q131-Q132 Pair of gloves from victim Nathan (27)
Q133 Brown coat from victim Nathan (27)
Q134 Blue coat from victim Nathan (27)
Q135 Cloth napkin from victim Nathan (27)

Q136-Q137 Pair of boots from victim Nathan (27)
Q138 Blue shirt from victim Sampson (28)
Q139 Yellow shirt from victim Sampson (28)
Q140 Pants with belt from victim Sampson (28)
Q141 Undershorts from victim Sampson (28)
Q142 Athletic supporter from victim Sampson (28)
Q143 Flannel shirt from victim Sampson (28)
Q144-Q145 Pair of socks from victim Sampson (28)
Q146-Q147 Pair of shoes from victim Sampson (28)
Q148 Shirt from victim Cauce (29)
Q149 Sweatshirt from victim Cauce (29)
Q150 Bluejeans with belt from victim Cauce (29)
Q151 Leather jacket from victim Cauce (29)
Q152-Q153 Pair of socks from victim Cauce (29)
Q154-Q155 Pair of boots from victim Cauce (29)
Q156 Blouse from victim Smith (30)
Q157 Brown shirt from victim Smith (30)
Q158 Sweater from victim Smith (30)
Q159 Pants from victim Smith (30)
Q160-Q161 Pair of socks from victim Smith (30)
Q162 Panties from victim Smith (30)
Q163 Brassiere from victim Smith (30)
Q164-Q165 Pair of shoes from victim Smith (30)

Q166 Blue shirt from victim [] (31)
Q167 Green T-shirt from victim [] (31)
Q168 Blue pullover shirt from victim [] (31)
Q169 Bluejeans with belt and handkerchief from victim [] (31)
Q170 Undershorts from victim [] (31)
Q171-Q172 Pair of socks from victim [] (31)
Q173-Q174 Pair of gloves from victim [] (31)
Q175 Green fatigue jacket from victim [] (31)
Q176-Q177 Pair of boots from victim [] (31)
Q178-Q179 Two buttons
Q180-Q182 Three metal fragments (47)
Q183 Bullet jacket fragment from Nathan (48)
Q184 Metal fragment from right arm of Nathan (49)
Q185 Metal fragment from left shoulder of Nathan (50)
Q186-Q187 Shot pellet from shoulder of Nathan (51)
Q188 Metal fragment from shoulder of Nathan (51)
Q189 Shot pellet from back of Nathan (52)
Q190 Metal fragment from left cheek of Nathan (53)
Q191-Q192 Shot pellet and metal fragment from head of Nathan (54)
Q193-Q194 Two metal fragments from scapula of victim Nathan (55)
Q195 Metal fragment from victim [] (56)
Q196 Metal fragment from victim [] (57)
Q197-Q201 Five shot pellets from victim [] (58)
Q202 Metal fragments from victim [] (59)

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b7c

Q203 Shot pellet from victim Waller (60)
Q204 Shot pellet from victim Waller (60)
Q205-Q209 Five shot pellets from victim Waller (62)
Q210-Q213 Four shot pellets from victim Waller (62)
Q214 Shot pellet from clothing of victim Waller (not listed)
Q15-Q217 Three shot pellets from victim Sampson (63,64,65)
Q218 Metal fragments from victim Smith (66)
Q219-Q225 Seven shotshells from suspect (67)
Q226 Shotshell casing from suspect (67)
Q227 Shot wad (68)
Q228-Q236 Nine metal fragments (68)
Q237 Torn cloth (68)
Q238 Shotshell casing (69)
Q239 Metal fragment from beside victim Smith (70)
Q240 Night stick (71)
Q241 Shotshell casing (72)
Q242-Q250 Nine cartridge cases (73)
Q251 Shotshell casing (74)
Q252-Q260 Nine shotshell casings (75)
Q261 Bullet (76)
Q262 Metal fragment (77)
Q263 Metal fragment (78)
Q264-Q265 Two shot wads (79)
Q266-Q268 Three portions of fence posts (80)

Q269 Shot wat (81)
Q270 Shot pellet (82)
Q271-Q275 Five metal fragments (83)
Q276 Bullet fragment (84)
Q277-Q281 Five metal fragments (85)
Q282-Q287 Six cartridge cases (86)
Q288-Q290 Three cartridge cases (87)
Q291-Q292 Two shotshells (88,89)
Q293-Q296 Four cartridge cases (90)
Q297-Q298 Two cartridges (90)
Q299-Q302 Four shotshells (91)
Q303-Q304 Two shotshells (92)
Q305 Cuitar (93)
Q306-Q307 Two shot pellets (94)
Q308-Q312 Five shot pellets (94)
Q313-Q315 Three metal fragments (94)
Q316-Q319 Four metal fragments (94)
Q320 Metal fragment (94)
Q321 Metal fragment (94)
Q322 Shot pellet (94)
Q323 Queen pocket knife (99)
Q324 Sabre pocket knife (99)
Q325 Box of .22 caliber ammunition (100)

Q326 Boker pocket knife (101)
Q327 Buck pocket knife (101)
Q328-Q331 Four cartridges (102)
Q332-Q340 Nine cartridges (103)
Q341-Q346 Six cartridges (104)
Q347 Bullet from Ford Pinto (106)
Q347-Q353 Six cartridge cases (46)
Q354 Cartridge case (97,98)
Q355-Q357 Three cartridges (97,98)
Q358-Q362 Five cartridges (97,98)
Q363-Q368 Six cartridges (105)
Q369-Q400 Thirty-two cartridges (9)
Q401-Q405 Five cartridges (18)

K1 Blood sample from victim WALLER (21)
K2 Blood sample from victim NATHAN (22)
K3 Blood sample from victim SAMPSON (23)
K4 Blood sample from victim CAUCE (24)
K5 Blood sample from victim SMITH (25)
K6 .38 Special caliber derringer, Serial Number 73118 (33)
K7 12-gauge Smith and Wesson shotgun, Serial Number
1011310 (34)
K8 12-gauge Smith and Wesson shotgun, Serial Number
5P6964 (35)

- K9 .22 caliber Harrington and Richardson revolver, Model 929, Serial Number AM15914, with holster (36)
- K10 .32 S&W caliber Gecado revolver, Serial Number 45453, with holster (37)
- K11 .357 Magnum caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 28, Serial Number N299492 (38)
- K12 12-gauge Springfield shotgun, Model 67, Serial Number A617701 (39)
- K13 12-gauge Mossberg shotgun, Model 500-A, Serial Number G 033005 (40)
- K14 12-gauge F.I.E. shotgun, Model SB, Serial Number 380505 (41)
- K15 .223 caliber Ruger rifle, Model Mini-14, Serial Number 181-27138, with magazine, sling and seventeen cartridges (42)
- K16 12-gauge Knickerbocker shotgun, Serial Number 54690 (43)
- K17 12-gauge F.I.E. shotgun, Model SB-4, Serial Number 2836 (44)
- K18 .22 Long Rifle caliber Remington rifle, Model 552, Serial Number 1713799 (45)
- K19 .38 Special caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 552, Serial Number 1713799 (45)
- K20 .357 Magnum caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 19, Serial Number 2K73911, with holster (95)
- K21 .357 Magnum caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 19, Serial Number 47K1639, with holster (96)
- K22 .25 Auto caliber F.I.E. pistol, Model Titan, Serial Number D820161, with magazine (97)
- K23 .22 caliber R. G. Industries revolver, Model RG-23, Serial Number T489554 (97)

- K24 .357 Magnum caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 13, Serial Number 4D39128, with holster (105)
- K25 12-gauge Sears shotgun, Model 200, Serial Number P352998 (1)
- K26 12-gauge Western Field shotgun, Serial Number H169586 (2)
- K27 12-gauge Eastfield shotgun, Model 916, Serial Number B36766 (3)
- K28 .38 Special caliber Ruger revolver, Model Service-Six, Serial Number 151-39442 (4)
- K29 .32 S&W caliber Clerke revolver, Model Clerke 1st, Serial Number 131711 (5)
- * K30 .44 Magnum caliber Sauer and Sohn revolver, Model Western Marshal, serial number removed (6)
- K31 .380 Auto caliber Beretta pistol, Model 70-S, Serial Number A06575Y (7)
- K32 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Model Detective Special, Serial Number S03253 (8)
- K33 .380 Auto caliber Walther pistol, Model PPK, Serial Number 49732 A, with two magazines and holster (9)
- * K34 .357 Magnum caliber Rossi rifle, Model 92 SRC, serial number removed (10)
- * K35 12-gauge Remington shotgun, Model 870, serial number removed (11)
- K36 .38 Special caliber smith and Wesson revolver, Model 36, Serial Number J19749 (12)
- * K37 12-gauge Remington shotgun, Model 870, serial number removed (13)
- K38 12-gauge Western Field shotgun, Model 550, Serial Number H265623 (14)
- K39 12-gauge Hi-Standard shotgun, Serial Number 3240710 (15)

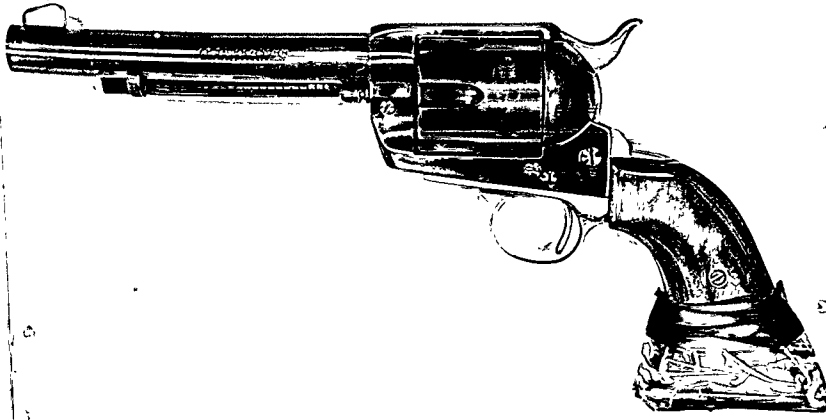
- K40 .39 Special caliber Smith and Wesson revolver,
Model 36, Serial Number J 422 976, with holster (16)
- K41 .22 caliber R. G. Industries revolver, Model RG-14,
Serial Number L586770 (17)
- K42 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Model Agent,
Serial Number H91003 (18)

ALSO SUBMITTED:

- Papers from shirt of suspect [redacted] (8)
- Paper from jacket of suspect [redacted] (8)
- Dime from pants of suspect [redacted] (9)
- Card from jacket of suspect [redacted] (10)
- Book of matches from shirt of suspect [redacted] (13)
- Papers from yellow Ford Van (15)
- Papers from Q99 jacket (15)
- Paper from Q102 coat (15)
- Papers from box containing of victim WALLER (21)
- Paper from shirt from victim NATHAN (27)
- Athletic cup from blue coat from victim NATHAN (27)
- Comb, matches, pocket knife, tear gas cannister
two ink pens, cigarett pack and paper pamphlet from
victim NATHAN (27)
- Two matchbooks from clothing of victim CAUCE (29)
- Assorted coins from clothing of victim [redacted] (31)
- Tooth (83)

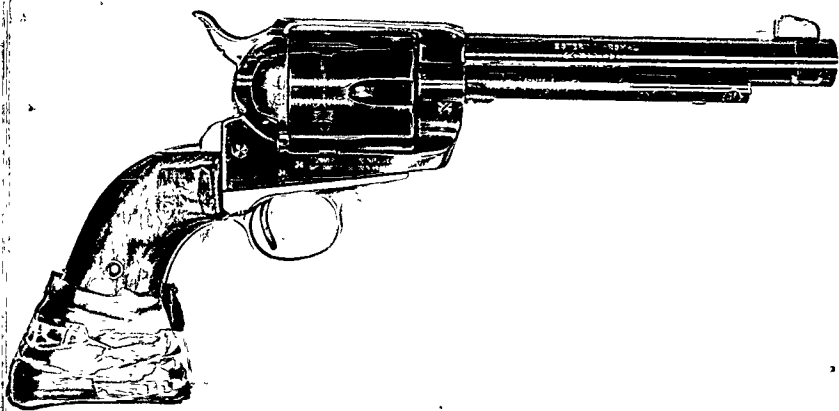
44-51521
ser. 111X only

91119065 QY



K307

ARC



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DATE 6-5-84 BY SP2 TAP/cw

ARC



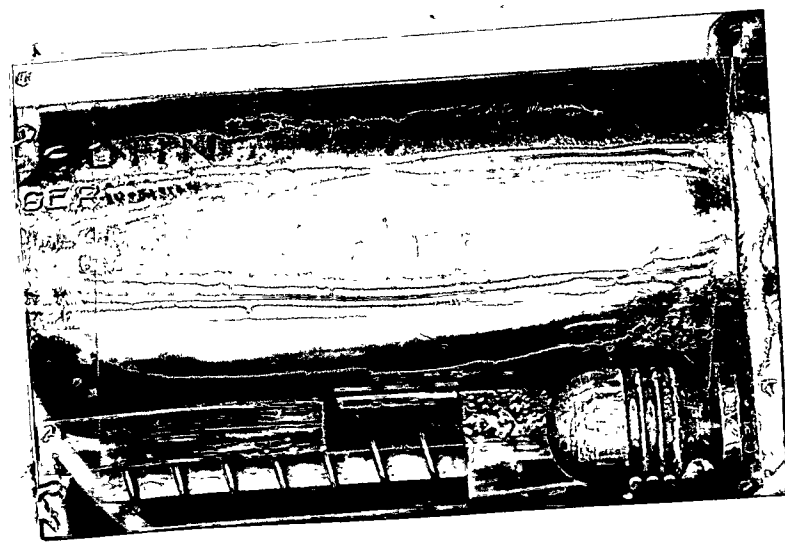
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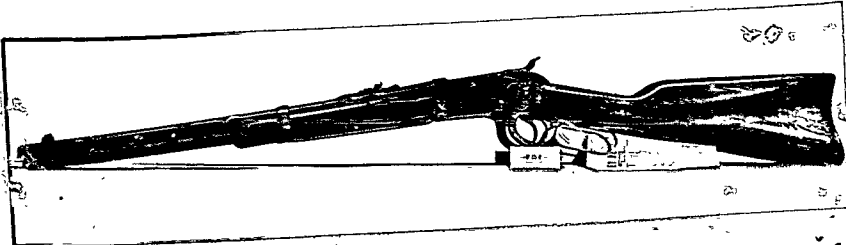
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1/4 m.l.

FAC# E163 = 5/2520

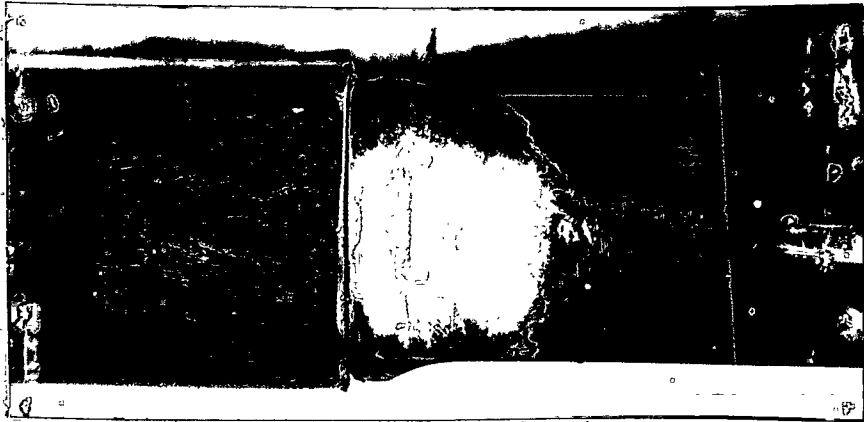


91119065 QY

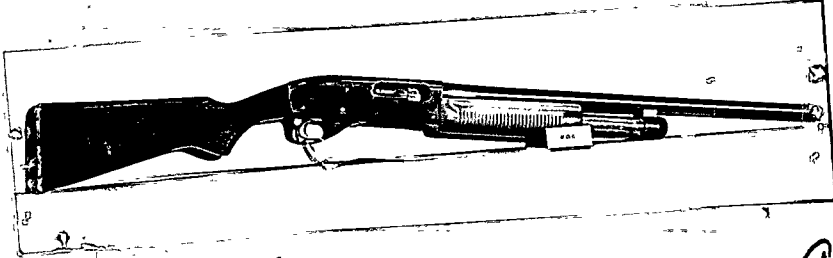


K34

ARC

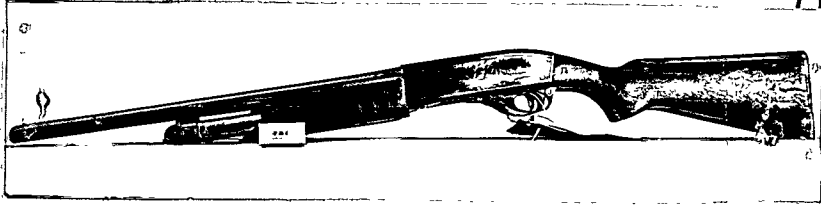


Case EM: TP; TG; TA

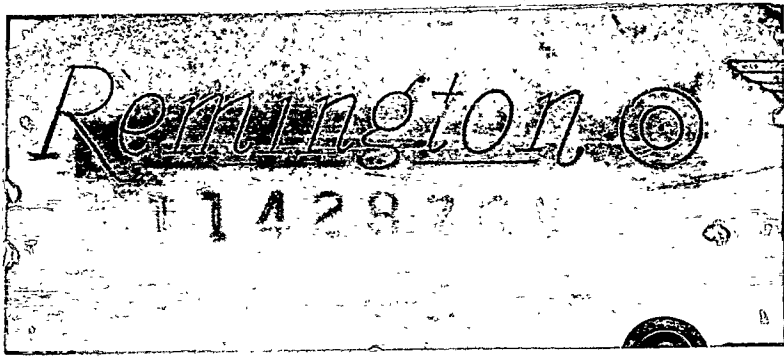


K35

ARC (2)



EM: TP; TG; TA



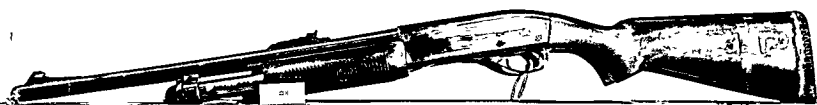
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1142876V

91119065 QY

K37

ARC



Remington ©

EM: TP
TG
TA

© Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

CONCL:

114184 V

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3-6-84

18 negatives sent to M/M by rly slip f/ECC asking if negs were ours, [redacted] found lab # + FBI file # thru ref. cards. It is noted that 20 more negatives are missing. Negs. came in missg. envelope that had gone to [redacted] prior to M/M.

b6
b7c

44-81521
sec. 4
Serials 111X only

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-5-87 BY SP2/BJP/ew

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE # 44-81521/sec. 4
CONTENTS LAB WORKSHEET ITEMS

DO NOT STAMP OR HANDLE AS ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED

INDEXED

44-81521 - 111X - only

T/T 7/9

8 SAs on WCC Sgd.

2 SAA.

1 Acct. Tech.

2 SAA in RAS

Anti-Trust 50% time

DOJ handle?

Anti Trust 2nd agent.

1 SA on this case

1 assist.

Extended from 8/5 to 8/29

58-320 Closed

1st request 30 days begin 7/25 - Actual 8/1
not to become nuts + bolts.

b6
b7c

DOC LAB NOTE

**DOCUMENT (S)
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SCANNED**

DESCRIPTIONS:

PHOTO NEGATIVES



CITY OF GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA

November 14, 1979

91119065

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-7-84 BY SP2 TBP/ci

Attention: F.B.I. Lab

Reference: Confiscated Weapons (Violation of State of Emergency
Ordinance)

Suspects: [redacted] and Others
GPD #79-0149096

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b7C

Dear Mr. Webster:

On 11/11/79, a state of emergency was declared in the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. As a result, a caravan of automobiles was stopped and searched on Lee Street near Interstate 85. The following weapons were confiscated, and several persons were arrested. I am sending these weapons by personal courier.

- (1) A Sears Roebuck .12-gauge shotgun, Serial P352998. K25
- (2) A Westernfield .12-gauge shotgun, Serial H169586. K26
- (3) A .12-gauge Smith & Wesson shotgun, Serial B36766. -K27
- (4) A .38-caliber Strum Ruger pistol. K28
- (5) A .32-caliber pistol, Serial 131711. K29
- (6) A .44-caliber Saver & Sohn revolver, serial number filed off. K30
- (7) A .380-caliber Beretta, Serial AD65754. K31 A065754/MW
- (8) A .38-caliber Colt revolver, Serial 603253. S MW - K32
- (9) A 9mm Walters automatic pistol, Serial 49732. A - K33 - Q368 - C34
- (10) A .357-caliber lever action rifle, serial number filed off. -K34
- (11) A .12-gauge Remington shotgun, Model 870, serial number filed off. -K35
- (12) A .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, Serial J19749. -K36
- (13) A .12-gauge Remington shotgun, Model 870, serial number filed off. -K37
- (14) A .12-gauge Westernfield shotgun, Serial H265623. -K38
- (15) A .12-gauge Hi Standard shotgun, Serial 3240710. -K39
- (16) A .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, Serial J422976. J K40
- (17) A .22-caliber RG revolver, Serial L586770. -K41
- (18) A .38-caliber Colt Agent revolver, Serial H91003. -K42 - Q400 - C4

Please examine Items 6, 10, 11, and 13 and attempt to raise the obliterated serial numbers on these weapons.

SEVEN

Mr. William H. Webb, Director

November 14, 1979

Page 2

In addition, if there are any projectiles, lead fragments, spent shotgun shells, or spent brass shells that were submitted in the letter dated 11/14/79, under our case number, 79-0145368, that cannot be linked to any of the weapons submitted in that case, please compare them with the weapons submitted in this case since some of the people arrested under the state of emergency were also at the scene of the shooting of 11/3/79.

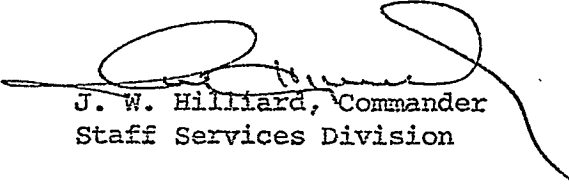
The results of this exam will be used in a criminal prosecution. The items have not been nor will they be examined by any other expert.

If you have any questions or suggestions concerning this case, please contact Captain [redacted] at [redacted] or [redacted] at [redacted].

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b7c

Yours truly,

W. E. Swing
Chief of Police


J. W. Hilliard, Commander
Staff Services Division

WES:JWH/dc/113.114



CITY OF GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA

91119065

November 14, 1979

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Personally Delivered By
<input type="checkbox"/> Will Pick Up
<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Back

Attention: F.B.I. Lab

Reference: Criminal Homicide/Murder; G.P.D. #79-0145368

Deceased Victims: James Waller, William Sampson, Vincent Cauce,
Sandy Neely Smith and Michael Nathan

Injured Victims:

[Redacted box]

Suspects:

[Redacted box]

5a, b -
4b
3a, b
4d
8
NR 6

Dear Mr. Webster:

On 11/3/79, members of the Communist Workers Party assembled in a residential area of southeast Greensboro for the purpose of holding a rally and protest march denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. Before the march got underway, several carloads of men arrived at the protest staging area. After an exchange of words the two groups began fighting with clubs and sticks. Some shots were fired. Evidence then shows that several men went to vehicles parked on the street and armed themselves with rifles, shotguns and pistols. News film clips show several shots being fired by these men in the direction of the group of protesters, with several protesters and at least one assailant being hit during the shooting. Subsequently, evidence was collected from nine shooting victims, including five homicides. Numerous additional items of evidence were collected in this case, some of which we are sending by personal courier.

b6
b7c

ITEM

- (1) Clothing from suspect
- (2) Clothing from suspect
- (3) Clothing from suspect
- (4) Clothing from suspect

[Redacted box]

Q7 → Q7
Q8 → Q15
Q16 → Q21
Q22 → Q25

4d 5b
4b
3ab

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-7-84 BY SP2 TAP/er

SEVEN

~~SECRET~~

ITEM.

- (5) Clothing from suspect
- (6) Clothing from suspect
- (7) Clothing from suspect
- (8) Clothing from suspect
- (9) Clothing from suspect
- (10) Clothing from suspect
- (11) Clothing from suspect
- (12) Clothing from suspect
- (13) Clothing from suspect
- (14) Clothing from suspect



- Q26 → Q30
- Q37 → Q44
- Q45 → Q51
- Q52 → Q57
- Q58 → Q64
- Q65 → Q73
- Q74 → Q77
- Q78 → Q84
- Q85 → Q92
- Q93 → Q97

5b
4b
3nb
4d

- (15) Clothing from yellow Ford Van, confiscated in this case Q98 → Q102
- (16) Six 2x2 pieces of lumber from southwest corner of Everitt and Carver Streets. Q103 → Q109
- (17) Blood sample from the barrel of a .12-gauge Smith and Wesson Q109
- (18) Sabre Monarch knife #131 - Q110
- (19) Buck hunting knife #120 - Q111
- (20) Wheel cover from a 1962 Ford Fairlane, North Carolina License AKD-494 - Q112.

4b

- (21) Blood sample from victim Waller K1
- (22) Blood sample from victim Nathan K2
- (23) Blood sample from victim Sampson K3
- (24) Blood sample from victim Cauce K4
- (25) Blood sample from victim Smith K5

Refrigerated 4:00 pm.
11/19/79
H. H. H.

4b

- (26) Clothing from victim Waller Q113 → Q121
- (27) Clothing from victim Nathan Q122 → Q136
- (28) Clothing from victim Sampson Q137 → Q146
- (29) Clothing from victim Cauce Q147 → Q154
- (30) Clothing from victim Smith Q155 → Q164
- (31) Clothing from victim [redacted] Q165 → Q176

5b
3nb
4d

3nb

- (32) Two white buttons from Carver and Everitt Streets Q177, Q178
- (33) .38 Derringer, Serial 73118 - K6
- (34) .12-gauge Smith and Wesson shotgun, Serial 101B10 - K7
- (35) .12-gauge Smith and Wesson shotgun, Serial 5P6964 - K8
- (36) .22-caliber H&R revolver, Serial AM15914 - K9
- (37) .32-caliber Smith and Wesson Gecado revolver, Serial 45453 - K10
- (38) .357-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial N299492 - K11
- (39) .12-gauge Springfield shotgun, Serial A617701 - K12
- (40) .12-gauge Mossberg shotgun, Serial G033005 - K13
- (41) .12-gauge single barrel Brazilian made shotgun, Serial 380505 - K14
- (42) .223-caliber Ruger mini 14, Serial 181-27138 with ammunition clip - K15
- (43) .12-gauge double barrel shotgun, Serial 54690 - K16
- (44) .12-gauge single barrel shotgun FIE Model SB4 - K17
- (45) .22-caliber Remington auto load rifle, Serial 1713799 - K18
- (46) .38-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial 2D57258 - K19, Q347 → Q350
- (47) 2 lead pellets from victim Nathan (C16-11) - Q179, Q180, Q181
- (48) A copper jacket fragment from victim Nathan (C39-12) Q182
- (49) One lead pellet from right arm of victim Nathan (C39-13) Q183
- (50) One lead fragment from left shoulder of victim Nathan (C39-14) Q184
- (51) Three lead pellets and fragment from right shoulder of victim Nathan (C39-15) Q185 → Q188
- (52) One lead pellet from back of victim Nathan (C39-16) Q189
- (53) One lead pellet from left cheek of victim Nathan (C39-17) Q190
- (54) Two lead fragments from head of victim Nathan (C39-18) Q190, Q191
- (55) Two lead pellets from right scapula of victim Nathan (C39-19) Q192, Q193
- (56) One lead pellet from victim [redacted] (C17-11) Q194.

5b

5b

b6
b7c

ITEM

- (57) One lead fragment from victim [redacted] (C17-I2) Q195
- (58) Five lead pellets from victim [redacted] (C21-I1) Q196 → Q200
- (59) Lead fragments from victim [redacted] (C24-I1) Q201
- (60) One lead pellet from victim Waller (C37-I11) Q202
- (61) One lead pellet from victim Waller (C37-I12) Q203
- (62) Assorted lead pellets from victim Waller (C37-I14) Q204 → Q212 (M)
- (63) Lead pellet from victim Sampson (C40-I2) Q214
- (64) Lead pellet from victim Sampson (C40-I3) Q215
- (65) Lead pellet from victim Sampson (C40-I4) Q216
- (66) Lead pellet and fragment from victim Smith (C42-I9) Q217
- (67) Seven live .12-gauge #6 shells and one spent .12-gauge #6 shell from suspect [redacted] (C26-I1) Q218 → Q225
- (68) Eight lead fragments, one shotgun shell wadding, and one piece of torn cloth (C29-I1) Q226 → Q236
- (69) Spent .12-gauge oo Buck shell from scene (C30-I1) Q237
- (70) One lead fragment from beside body of victim Smith (C30-I10) Q238
- (71) Night stick with lead pellet embedded, found beside victim Waller (C30-I12) Q239
- (72) A spent .12-gauge oo Buck shell from scene (C31-I19) Q240
- (73) Nine spent brass casings from scene (C31-I22) Q241 → Q249
- (74) A spent .12-gauge oo Buck shell from scene (C31-I23) Q250
- (75) Three spent .12-gauge #6 shells, 3 spent .12-gauge oo Buck shells, two spent .12-gauge oo Buck shells, and one spent .12-gauge oo Buck shells from the scene (C31-I25) Q251 → Q259
- (76) Lead fragment from the scene (C32-I28) Q260
- (77) Lead fragment from the scene (C34-I1) Q261
- (78) Lead fragment from the scene (C34-I2) Q262
- (79) Wadding from shotgun shell from scene (C34-I3) Q263, Q264
- (80) Pieces of fence post from the scene (C34-I4) Q265 → Q267
- (81) Wadding from a shotgun shell found at the scene (C46-I1) Q268
- (82) Two lead pellets from the scene (C46-I2) Q269 → Only 1 pellet rec'd. Ht
- (83) Three lead fragments from the scene (C46-I3) Q270 → Q274
- (84) Lead projectile from the scene (C46-I4) Bullet frag. Q275
- (85) Lead fragments from the scene (C46-I5) Q276 → Q280
- (86) Six .357 spent shells from 1962 Ford Fairlane (C47-I2) Q281 → Q286
- (87) Three .28-caliber spent shells from 1962 Ford Fairlane (C47-I3) Q287 → Q290
- (88) One spent .12-gauge oo Buck shell from 1962 Ford Fairlane (C47-I4) Q290
- (89) One spent .12-gauge rifle slug shell from 1972 Ford Fairlane (C47-I5) Q291
- (90) Four spent .357-caliber shells and two live .357-caliber shells taken from a .357-caliber revolver, Serial N299492, Q292
- (91) Four live #6 .12-gauge shotgun shells from a .12-gauge Springfield Serial A617701 Q298 → Q301
- (92) Two live .12-gauge oo Buck shells taken from 12 gauge Mossberg shotgun, Serial G033005 Q302, Q303
- (93) Martin and Co. guitar (Q304)
- (94) Seven plastic bags with lead pellets and fragments (C50-I3) Q305 → Q321
- (95) .357-caliber revolver, Serial 2K72911 - K20
- (96) .357-caliber revolver, Serial 47K1639 - K21
- (97) .25-caliber automatic pistol, Serial D820161F - K22
- (98) .22-caliber revolver, Serial T489554 - K23
- (99) One Queen steel pocket knife and one Sabre brand pocket knife found at the scene (C18-I1) Q322, Q323
- (100) One box of 40 .22-caliber shells (C19-I1) Q324

b6
b7C

8b
5a

8b 5a

8b, 3ab, 5a

5a

8b 5a
5a

5a

8b, 5a

5a

5a

5a

8b, 5a

5a

8b

4b

8b

5a

3ab

8b

ITEM

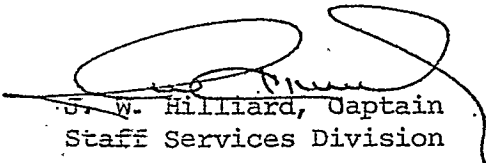
- 302 (101) One Baker pocket knife and one Buck pocket knife found at the scene (C20-11) Q325, Q
- (102) Four .22-caliber live bullets found at scene (C23-110) Q327 → Q33
- 86 (103) Nine live .22-caliber bullets from .22-caliber H&R revolver, Serial AM15914 Q331 → Q
- (104) Six live .32-caliber bullets from a .32-caliber revolver, Serial 45453 Q340 → Q

Please examine Items 1-15 for the presence of blood. If blood is found, please compare with Items 21-25 to determine origin. Also, examine the pockets of the jackets and trousers in Items 1-15 for the presence of firearm residue, gun oil or any other substance that may indicate having come in contact with a firearm or ammunition. Examine Items 16-20 for the presence of blood and compare any found with Items 21-25 to determine the origin. Please examine any bullet holes in Items 26-31 to try to determine muzzle to garment distance. Also examine Items 26-31 for any blood, hair, or fiber foreign to the garment. Examine the pockets of jackets and trousers for the presence of firearm residue, gun oil, or any other substance that may indicate having come in contact with a firearm or ammunition. Examine Items 1-15 and Items 26-31 and attempt to determine the origin of Item 32. Examine Item 33-46 to see if any have been fired recently. Examine Items 47-66 to determine size or caliber, and to see if any were fired from Item 33-46. Examine the spent shell in Item 67 to see if it was fired from Item 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, or 44. Examine the lead fragments in Item 68 to determine size or caliber and to see if any were fired from Items 33-46. Examine the wadding in Item 68 to see what size shell it originated from. Examine the torn cloth in Item 68 and compare it with Items 1-15 and Items 26-31 to determine origin. Examine Item 69 to see if it was fired from Item 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, or 44. Examine Item 70 to determine size or caliber and to see if it was fired from either of Items 33-46. Examine the lead pellet embedded in Item 71 to determine size or caliber and to see if it was fired from either of Items 33-46. Examine Items 72-75 to see if they were fired in any of Items 33-46. Examine Items 76-78 to determine size or caliber and to see if any were fired from either of Items 33-46. Examine Item 79 to determine what size shotgun shell it was fired from. Examine the projectiles embedded in the wood of Item 80 to determine size or caliber and to see if any were fired from either of item 33-46. Examine Item 81 to determine size shell from which it was fired. Examine Items 82-85 to determine size or caliber and to see if any were fired from either of Items 33-46. Examine Item 86-89 to see if any were fired in either of Items 33-46. Please conduct a neutron activation analysis on the lead or copper in Items 47-66, 68, 70, 76-78, 82-85, and 94, to see if any are of the same lot as the lead or copper in the live ammunition of Items 42, 67, 90-92, 100, or 102-104. Examine all spent projectiles and lead or copper fragments to see if any were fired from either of Items 95-98. Examine Item 93 for the presence of blood. If any is found, compare it with Items 21-25 to see if it originated from either victim. Examine the blade track and housing in Item 99 and 101 for the presence of fiber or debris. If any is found, compare it with the debris from the pockets of Items 1-15 and 26-31.

These items have not been, nor will they be examined by any other expert. The result will be used in a criminal prosecution. If you have any questions or suggestions concerning this case, please contact Captain [redacted] at [redacted] or [redacted] at [redacted]

Yours truly,

W. E. Swing
Chief of Police


S. W. Hilliard, Captain
Staff Services Division

WES:JWH/dlr/117.101-105

b6
b7c

Item 105 - one S&W .387 mag. revolver, S.N. 4D39128
Item 106 - one spent projectile removed from a Ford
Pinto Auto (Channel 8) Q346

Please examine Item 105 to see if
fired any of the spent projectiles, lead fragments
or spent shells



FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 11/14/79

TO: *M* DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (44-3527) (P)

SUBJECT: GREENKIL

Enclosed herewith are six copies of Charlotte report of SA dated 11/14/79.

Investigation continuing Charlotte.

(Handwritten initials in a circle)

b6
b7c

3 CRD
 2 CRU
 1 Terrorism
 11/20/79 090 B
 EEN/eng
 6 ENCLOSURE

Bureau
1 - Charlotte

HPB:rep
(3)

44-81-21-111X

9 NOV 17 1979

(Handwritten signature)

Approved: *(Handwritten signature)*

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____